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## NO CAUSE SEEN FOR ALARM IN BALKAN AFFAIR

While Situation Is Serious, Appeal to League Not Believed Necessary

## BULGARIA HAS TASK OF GREAT DIFFICULTY

Macedonian Refugees Are the Main Supporters of the Present Government

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifaz

LONDON, Oct. 11—While admittedly the Jugoslav-Bulgarian situation is serious, no case, according to the British view, is seen for the intervention of the League of Nations and there is no immediate cause for alarm.

The British Ministers at Sofia and Belgrade have both been instructed to censure the respective countries to which they are accredited to exercise the most studious moderation in the Macedonian comitadji issue which seemed at one time likely to embroil the Balkans. The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed. Downing Street particularly is exerting its efforts to localize the trouble—a fact which is regarded in diplomatic circles here as of considerable importance, in view of the alleged desire of Italy to interest herself in this affair.

### Vicious Circle Set Up

While it is hoped and believed the Sofia Government is strong enough to comply with all the reasonable demands of Belgrade, it is not overlooked that the Macedonian refugee organization is an exceedingly powerful factor in Balkan politics and that it might conceivably try to overthrow the Prime Minister Andrei Lapchev, especially if the great powers manifest any sympathy toward Macedonians. The Bulgarian Government only possesses an army of 30,000 men, which is the limit allowed by the Treaty of Neuilly, and until better relations are established with its neighbors there is no prospect of an increase being permitted.

Thus a vicious circle is set up in the opinion of observers here, for without a larger army it is difficult for any Bulgarian Government to control the activities of the refugee organization, though this is indispensable for the establishment of friendly relations with other Balkan countries.

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifaz

BELGRADE, Oct. 11.—The fact that the Sofia Government has decided to declare martial law in the districts of Kastanid and Petrich, inhabited almost exclusively by Macedonians, is held here to indicate that Bulgaria realized the seriousness of the situation created by the recent activity of the Macedonian revolutionaries in Serbia, although operating from Bulgaria, and that it will attempt to put an end to further terrorism, of which would create serious embarrassment between itself and its neighbors.

### Macedonians Are Strong

However, the task of the Bulgarian Government is exceedingly difficult; for the Macedonian revolutionary organization is more than 30 years old, is well disciplined and exchanged great influence in the country where Macedonian refugees are found in all cities and towns, many occupying very important social positions. No Bulgarian Government has ever found it easy to oppose the Macedonians.

When Stambolov tried to suppress the organization four years ago his agents were captured, his Government overthrown and he himself was assassinated. The attempt of the present Bulgarian Government, raised to power by the Macedonians.

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## Anti-British Teaching Denied in New York City

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Oct. 11—**N**O HATRED of Great Britain or any other nation is taught in the New York City public schools, according to William J. O'Shea, superintendent of schools, who has commented on the sermon to American Legion members, delivered in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, by the Bishop of London. The sermon, as quoted in the press, declared that hatred of Great Britain was being instilled in young Americans.

"The facts are told to the children in an unbiased way," said Dr. O'Shea. "The history textbooks have been selected with the end in view of giving impartial accounts of the transactions between this country and England in former days."

## CONSERVATIVES OF CANADA SEEK PARTY LEADER

Many Candidates Are in the Field as Successor to Arthur Meighen

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 11 (Special)—With 5000 delegates and visitors in attendance from all parts of the country, the Canadian Conservative Party is holding a national convention in Winnipeg this week. It is the largest political gathering since it has ever assembled in Canada. It is further distinguished by the fact that this is the first time the rank and file of the party will be consulted in the choice of a permanent leader and the determination of the party's future policy, which is the principal business of this convention.

Although the convention formally opened yesterday, the first actual business sessions start today. Yesterday's formal proceedings were featured by addresses by Sir Robert Borden, a leader of the party for 20 years, and head of the wartime Union Government; J. B. M. Baxter, premier of New Brunswick; Arthur Meighen, former premier, and G. H. Ferguson, premier of Ontario.

### No Ambassador Needed

"Our party needs no ambassador to Great Britain," said Mr. Baxter. "We want no representative here except His Majesty's own representative, the Governor-General. Canada can work out its own destiny within the Empire."

Two special trains from the east and one from the west brought in the last of the 2000 delegates and alternates to the convention. The delegates and visitors include some of Canada's outstanding men in professional, business and political life. There are present two former Canadian prime ministers, three provincial premiers, seven Conservative leaders in provinces, as well as a host of other well-known men and women.

Parliament interest in the convention centers in the choice of a new leader. Hugh Guthrie is the present House leader. He will be a candidate for the permanent leadership, but it is not thought he will be endorsed unanimously because of his former allegiance to the Liberal party.

### Popular Candidate for Post

G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, is a popular favorite for the post, but he has repeatedly declared he would not accept nomination, because he feels it is a duty to retain his present position. The other likely candidates are Sir Henry Drayton, Robert Rogers, R. B. Bennett, H. Stevens, R. J. Manion and C. H. Cahan. All except the last named were members of former Conservative governments.

Mr. Bennett, whose home is in Calgary, Alta., won the only seat for the Conservative Party on the prairies in the 1926 election. Mr. Manion, Mr. Cahan, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Guthrie are being boomed most strongly for the leadership. All except the last day of the convention.

Women are present in great numbers as delegates and intend to take a prominent part in the business of the convention. They have no special matters of their own to introduce. Among the most interesting delegations are Mrs. John Scott, vice-president of Montreal Women's Conservative Association. She announced that her association intends to initiate a move to secure women representation in the Canadian Senate.

More than 100 newspaper men have registered with the press committee of the convention. Accommodation has been provided for them at press tables circling the speaking platform, three deep. Not only are most of the newspapers and periodicals published in Canada represented, but several English and United States papers have their correspondents present as well.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 11 (P)—E. N. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia, and C. P. Beaubien, Senator of Montreal, were chosen permanent joint chairman of the convention of the Conservative Party. Mr. Rhodes will be the English chairman while Mr. Beaubien will represent the French-speaking section of the party.

### AIR MAIL CONTRACT LET

WASHINGTON (P)—The Continental Air Lines, Inc. of Cleveland has received the contract for operating the Cleveland-St. Louis air mail route at \$1.22 per pound for all mail carried. Service on the route, which calls for stops at Akron, Columbus, Dayton and Cincinnati, will probably not begin before March 1.

## Public's Right to Good Films Is Recognized at Conference

Federal Inquiry in New York Indicates Improvements Not Only in Trade Practices But in Screen Adaptations as Well

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Oct. 11—**J**DGING from the drift of proceedings at the first day's sessions here of the trade practices conference of the motion picture industry, marked betterments are in sight in the conduct of this industry, improvements that particularly concern public rights and interests in motion picture entertainment.

Public interest was emphasized in the opening address of Abram F. Myers, Federal Trade Commissioner, and in the remarks of Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., the latter declaring: "I am very certain indeed that there are trade practices, both noncompetitive and competitive, within the industry that can and should be improved upon."

The conference is being held under the auspices of the Federal Trade Commission at the rooms of the Bar Association in Forty-fourth Street. Independent Gives Views

In the early part of the proceedings everything went along in a smooth and routine manner. Affairs were moving rapidly toward a resolution of the conference into its component groups of interests. Then Sydney S. Cohen, an independent New York City operator of motion picture theaters, obtained possession of the floor.

Mr. Myers, acting according to the order of procedure mapped out for the conference, demurred at a departure from that order. In defense to the sentiment of the majority of exhibitors he suspended this order and granted Mr. Cohen the floor.

Mr. Cohen's remarks in effect were a plea that the Federal Trade Commission immediately enforce its order of July 8, 1927, following a prolonged investigation that the Fa-

mous Players-Lasky Paramount Corporation cease certain practices imposed by the government board to be in restraint of trade, and "tend to monopolize the motion picture busi-

ness." One of these practices is block booking, so called, by which in effect an exhibitor must take the whole of a program of 20 or more pictures, for instance, on penalty of being denied any pictures of the program of a particular producer. As all the large producing companies admittedly use the block-booking system, the Paramount proceedings were essentially a test case. Be

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## LITHUANIANS DENY CLOSING POLISH SCHOOLS

Countercharges Are Made Against Poles in Vilna—Diplomatic Circles Uneasy

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifaz

LONDON, Oct. 11—Recent events in Lithuania and Poland are causing a certain uneasiness in diplomatic circles here.

A state of war has nominally existed between the two countries ever since the two forcibly occupied Vilna in 1920, and the feeling has been intensified lately, partly by the Polish allegation that Lithuania has closed a number of schools maintained by the Polish minority in that country, and partly owing to the proposed amendment to the Lithuanian Constitution, by which Vilna is claimed as the capital of the state.

Consequently in the last few days Vilna has been receiving visits from Marshal Plissak, ostensibly in connection with celebrations of the anniversary of the Polish occupation of the town—and many manifestations of loyalty to Poland have been presented to him there, as well as protests against the "high-handedness" of the recent Lithuanian actions.

A communiqué issued here yesterday by the Lithuanian Legation denies that any Polish schools were closed and explains that merely 48 Polish as well as 22 Lithuanian unqualified teachers were dismissed, owing to their failure to obtain the necessary qualifications.

The Legation also alleges that the Poles have closed Lithuanian schools in the Vilna district and have paid many priests and public workers.

The result of the agitation has been to increase the shots exchanged by guards along the temporary frontier between the two states.

## COURT DECIDES AGAINST GREECE

Findings in Mavrommatis Case Favor Britain

By Wireless from Postal Telegraph from Halifaz

THE HAGUE, Oct. 11—Greece has failed in its appeal to the World Court against Great Britain; on behalf of half of Mavrommatis, a Greek citizen, who obtained a concession for the Jerusalem water works from Turkey before the war. Greece asserted that Great Britain was hindering Mr. Mavrommatis from fulfilling his obligations as a concessionnaire and, therefore, had violated its international obligations as mandatory for Palestine, in consequence of which Greece asked an indemnification of £217,000 to the Treasury is about \$500,000.

With the restricted enrollment plan proving successful, Dr. Crawford, in a speech before the Rotary Club of Honolulu, said the university may soon adopt a policy of restricting its attendance to 1000 students.

Such a restriction could be successfully accomplished, he said, by eliminating the Idlers and unprepared. The restriction plan, apparently, is based solely on economic reasons.

"It costs nearly \$400 a year to keep a student at the University of Hawaii," Dr. Crawford said, "and students attending the institution must be of a reasonably high quality to justify such an expense."

In building the University of Hawaii, the Territory has expended approximately \$2,000,000; the Federal Government \$1,000,000 and a fourth \$1,000,000 has been subscribed from time to time by private sponsors of the institution. The annual cost of operating the University is about \$500,000.

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He suggests that the varied races in its enrollment will make of the University of Hawaii a great center for international research. This has been borne out partially by the action of the Rockefeller Foundation which has recognized this possibility and has contributed \$100,000 to the university to "carry on" such research.

He also believes that the University of Hawaii will be a great center for the study of arts, with eastern, western and Polynesian artists contributing to the advance of the institution in that direction. Most probable of all, the University of Hawaii will become a world center for graduate tropical agricultural study, in the opinion of the educator.

## NEW YORK BUDGET TO SET NEW RECORD

Expenditures of More Than \$500,000,000 Forecast

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—The city budget for 1928, when finally adopted, will exceed \$500,000,000, the largest in the history of the city, according to Mayor James J. Walker, who adds that "it will approximate more closely to an honest budget than any of its predecessors, as it will include expenditures which heretofore have been met by issuing tax-free bonds."

One of the most important items agreed on so far is the addition of 700 policemen to the metropolitan force and pay increases for members of the department, generally. The increased personnel provides five additional captains, 23 lieutenants and 45 sergeants. In asking for more policemen, the police commissioner stated that the increase was not needed because of crime conditions, but because of the unprecedented traffic and street congestion.

In addition to increases in salary for the police and fire departments, the budget will provide more pay for the municipal engineering staff and for employees in the street cleaning department in the five boroughs.

that already 19 election judges and clerks have been pronounced guilty and four second and third convictions, which brought the total number of guilty verdicts up to 23. Defendants not yet apprehended numbered 47.

Sixty-four defendants are on bail awaiting trial and altogether 168 defendants are involved in the trials that were brought to court, following an investigation by the Chicago Bar Association and subsequent appointment of Mr. Case as a special state's attorney.

The Institute of Local Politics here heard, at its opening session, discussion of recent election frauds in the county.

Charles Center Case reported prosecuting the election frauds which he is prosecuting, without fee. He said

## TAX CUT HINGES ON ECONOMIES, SAYS PRESIDENT

Proposal of Trade Chambers for Large Reductions Is Termied Inexpedient

Special from Monitor Bureau

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## Spain's New Assembly Adjourns After Holding Brief Session

Inaugural Ceremonies at Madrid Gathering Disposed of in 20 Minutes, Emphasis Being Laid by the President on the Informative Function of the Assembly

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifaz

MADRID, Oct. 11—"The most important event of the present King's reign" is the comment heard here on the events of yesterday afternoon, when the National Assembly opened punctually at 4 o'clock. The King, simply dressed in a black morning coat, wore an expression of greater nonchalance than anyone had foreseen, as he pronounced the formula: "Gentlemen, the National Assembly is open."

This was explained at the White House when it was set forth on behalf of the President that he was as much in favor of tax reduction as any taxpayer in the country, but that he stood by his position, frequently explained, that it must be accomplished through economy and that tax reduction and payment of the national debt must go hand in hand.

dirigible navigation in the safety that comes from the use of helium. This product of the natural gas business, although rather scarce, and still costly, has demonstrated its marvelous superiority over the old-time balloon gases, and has removed the great handicap to the development of navigation in lighter-than-air ships."

Increasing use of manufactured gas in industry and added services in the home portend that the gas business is on the threshold of the greatest expansion in its long history, it was reported. Also it was said that in the field of large-scale use of gas for industrial heating purposes, there are now 20,000 distinct uses for gas and that a \$50,000 research program is expected to reveal additional services.

The American Gas Association represents all elements of the gas industry on this continent, with present sales of more than 1,500,000,000 cubic feet of gas to approximately 17,000,000 persons.

## BULGARIA'S TASK IS DIFFICULT

(Continued from Page 1)

donians, headed by a Macedonian, Andrei Laptcheff, to restrict the activity of the Macedonian organization, may create a serious internal situation which will exert much influence on Balkan peace.

**Ali Danger of Severance Now Believed to Be Over**

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 11 (AP)—All danger of war or a severance in relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria was considered averted by Bulgaria's action in declaring martial law along the frontier and the closing of the Province of Kustendil and other strategic points along the border in order to prevent further incursions by comitadis or irregulars on Yugoslav soil.

There was some delay in issuing the proclamation declaring martial law along the frontier because the Bulgarian Government at Sofia had to obtain the signature of King Boris who was abroad.

Simultaneously with the declaration of martial law, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister in Sofia, M. Bourouf, expressed the sincere regrets of Bulgaria for the assassination of General Kovachevitch of Yugoslavia, but emphasized to the Yugoslav Minister that the crime was perpetrated by elements beyond Bulgarian control on Yugoslav soil.

He also assured M. Nechitch, the Yugoslav envoy, that Bulgaria had taken and would take every measure to suppress the activities of dangerous Macedonian elements wherever the latter were within control of Sofia, but that Bulgaria obviously was helpless to curb disorders beyond her frontiers.

The Bulgarian Parliament will meet to consider the entire situation, it was stated.

The accomplice of the assassins of General Kovachevitch was questioned by police. He is said to have told the authorities that he and his associates, both of whom were subsequently captured and killed, received pay from the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee for killing the Yugoslav general.

Reports were current in Belgrade that this committee has declared that no matter what improvement may be achieved in the relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, by Bulgaria's condemnation of the crime, the committee's policy of stirring up Macedonian trouble will continue.

Rumania Offers Good Offices

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph, from Bucharest

BUCHAREST, Oct. 11—Rumania is prepared to offer its good offices of mediation to Yugoslavia and Bulgaria in its dispute as on previous occasions, and with the hope of equally successful results, according to authoritative Rumanian diplomatic circles, which are following developments with the closest interest.

Urgent detailed information has been requested from both Sofia and Belgrade. A peaceful and satisfactory settlement is considered here to be essential, not only in the interest of the countries concerned but also of Rumania.

PARIS, Oct. 11 (AP)—A Havas dispatch from Belgrade says that a ministerial crisis is imminent in Yugoslavia as a result of differences of opinion in handling the Bulgarian situation and the distribution of Cabinet portfolios. The resignation of the Cabinet is expected.

**RAND GOLD OUTPUT**

LONDON, Oct. 11—September Rand gold output totaled \$42,000 fine ounces, compared with \$63,000 in August.

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Mr. Myers' Outlines Issues

In his opening address Mr. Myers said, in part:

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## AMERICA FAVORS FRENCH SCHEME OF REFUNDING

No Relation Exists Between Transaction and Tariff Negotiations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—When the request for a loan is made known by the bankers, "the Government of the United States" is the name used at the State Department in regard to the informal request of the French Government that approval be given to the refunding of the \$100,000,000 Morgan loan at 6 per cent instead of 8 per cent.

"The Department of State has informed the French Embassy that if and when a proposition is made by the bankers, "the Government of the United States" will offer no objection to the refunding at a lower rate of interest of the still outstanding bonds of the 1920 8 per cent French loan. This refunding transaction involves no advance of new money to France."

"So potent a factor is this great

industry in the economic, family and social life of the country that its proper conduct is a matter of the gravest public concern."

"Fortunately, the motion picture industry has recognized its peculiar obligation to the public in the suppression of salacious plays and in many other ways. Far beyond the most of our industries this industry has shown an aptitude for self-control."

"The trade organizations in the several branches of the industry, the local film boards of trade and the arbitration boards all attest your zeal and capacity for what the international statesmen call 'self-determination.'

"This affair has attracted much attention, and the public and the press will note well what occurs here. Whatever resolutions are adopted and whatever steps are taken must represent the free expression of the majority of the conference. Any attempt to control the deliberations of this assembly, or to prevent free discussion, or to obstruct progress must be answered for in the court of public opinion."

**Mr. Hays Stresses Public Rights**

Mr. Hays said, in part:

"The courtesy of the commissioner in suggesting comments from me at the opening of this conference is appreciated. Speaking for the industry, I thank you for your participation in this important occasion and for your expressions of confidence."

"The motion picture industry is

peculiarly a product of the sunlight.

"It has survived and grown and thrived in the light of public favor.

"It is a great public enterprise, publicly conducted. Every man in the picture business, whether as producer, distributor or exhibitor, can tell of the eager, constant, active participation of the public in every branch of the industry."

"These same men can also testify

that the whole design of every process in the industry is to meet

and to gain public approbation. It is fitting and desirable, therefore, that we should take advantage of every opportunity such as this one. We welcome this setting provided by the Federal Trade Commission to disclose the whole workings of the industry to strictest public scrutiny."

"More of the industry in this room

represent investments of more than \$2,000,000,000—dollars of hundreds of thousands of stockholders and owners."

"It is believed that a settlement of the tariff situation is much nearer. Assurances which the French have received that the State Department will not oppose refunding of the Morgan loan at 6 instead of 8 per cent are believed to have made the French more favorably disposed toward the United States."

**PUBLIC'S RIGHT TO GOOD FILMS**

(Continued from Page 1)

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granted a stay of execution of their order pending the trade conference now being held. This was in fairness to all the producing organizations.

Mr. Cohen criticized the motion picture producing moguls and tend-

tended to compete with each other by

the forcing of increasing numbers of poor films on theatergoers. A few men, he said, are destroying the initiative of independent theater owners.

He urged that merged producing-exhibiting interests be restrained

from further competitive theater building in centers now "fully theatered."

The independent theater owners under such conditions, he said, are unable to serve the best interests of the public. Films should be produced on a competitive basis, he said, and the producers should stay out of the exhibition field except for their "due field" of conducting their exploitation in first-run houses in all the large centers.

Mr. Myers' Outlines Issues

In his opening address Mr. Myers said, in part:

"It is the policy of the Federal

Trade Commission to encourage self-government in industry, and to avoid superimposed governmental regulation whenever possible, because it realizes that those who are best acquainted with the peculiar problems of an industry are best equipped to govern it.

"What we mean by self-regulation is voluntary conformity to standards of fair dealing and the law. It is the purpose of the commission to aid in the reconciliation of business and the law in every proper way.

"It would be folly to attempt to minimize the importance of the public interest in the conduct and regulation of the motion picture industry. Government knows the industry to be. It was accustomed to the fact that it is rated fourth among the industries of the United States; that it includes more than 36,000 theaters; that the total investment of the industry is in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000,000, and rapidly growing; that more than 7,000,000 people attend these exhibitions daily; and that the daily admissions amount to more than \$2,000,000.

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## MILLIONS WON BY GOVERNMENT IN OIL DECISION

Reserves at Teapot Dome and Elk Hills Regained by Court's Decrees

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—The United States Government, by the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills reserves, has regained \$1,000,000 worth of oil reserves which had been permitted by Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, to pass into private hands.

In addition to the recovery of the land and the Government will benefit additionally to the extent of millions of dollars by the sale of oil now being held by receivers.

Two oil tanks at Portsmouth, N.H., and 27 built on the Wyoming reserve are also returned to the Government under the latest decision. Commenting on this court decision, Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, said that about \$6,000,000 in actual funds will be turned over to the Government, whereas improvements on the leases and money expended on the drilling of wells also will accrue to the Government, representing about \$4,000,000.

**Government Gets Oil Tanks**

Approximately \$3,000,000 is held due to the receipts from the sale of oil since the receivership in 1924. The amount of \$2,200,000 was received from the sale of oil prior to the receivership and is ordered returned to the Government. The Government also received two oil tanks which had a capacity of 300,000 barrels which were constructed at the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., at a cost of \$1,000,000. In addition 2

## ANTITRUST LAW REPEAL SOUGHT BY UNION LABOR

Right of Collective Bargaining Is Advocated for Federal Employees

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 11 (Special)—Proponents of the Boulder Dam resolution placing union labor on record as favoring the Swing-Johnson bill are meeting with strong opposition among Arizona delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention in session here.

Henry S. McCluskey, representative of the Arizona Federation of Labor and former secretary to Gov. George W. P. Hunt of Arizona, arrived in Los Angeles and announced that he would make a determined attempt to prevent the federation from going on record for the Swing-Johnson bill.

Mr. McCluskey is not only a delegate to the convention, but as a member of Arizona's Colorado River Commission he is regarded as a spokesman for Governor Hunt and is counted upon to make trouble for the advocates of a Boulder Canyon Dam constructed under the terms of the Swing-Johnson bill.

Status of Federal Employees

The convention has unanimously adopted five resolutions dealing with the status of federal employees. The resolutions affirm the right of collective bargaining for federal employees, recommend a minimum salary of \$1500 annually and wage increase for government employees in general, urged increased pay and shorter hours for federal reserve bank employees, request legislation granting old age retirement for Panama Canal Zone employees, and ask wage increases for minor governmental employees. Postal "speeding up" practices are attacked in another resolution.

One of the most important expressions of opinion registered by the convention so far was the adoption of a resolution urging the repeal of the Smith-Tucker Law, the ground that it has been found of no especial value in suppressing combinations except the combinations for mutual aid and protection organized by laboring men and women.

Asserting that the costs of various public welfare services, amounting to \$100,000,000, are improperly charged to postal operation, thereby showing a fictitious deficit in the postal department, a resolution adopted calls upon Congress to declare a definite policy to the effect that the postal service shall be operated for service and not for profit and order a revision in the present accounting system. The present system is stated in the resolutions, tends to delay wage revisions and to prevent downward readjustment in postal rates.

Civil Service Court Ruled

Other resolutions dealing with governmental departments request increased annuities for civil service pensioners; establishment of a civil service court of appeal and increased appropriations for the Department of Labor, which will receive \$3,500,000 for 1928 and \$35,000,000 for the Department of Commerce and \$14,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture. The delegations reaffirmed the federation's policy of a strictly non-partisan attitude in national affairs.

Other resolutions unanimously endorsed call for the independence of Porto Rico; intensifying of union investment projects; reorganization of fur workers; observance of a national "Gompers Memorial Week" by unions; establishment of a workers' compensation fund in the District of Columbia; enactment of workers' compensation laws in Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, and North and South Carolina, the only states now without such laws, and congressional aid in the Mississippi Valley to prevent further floods.

AMERICAN CHURCH  
CORNER STONE LAID

Founded 70 Years Ago, New Structure Is Being Built

PARIS, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Lindbergh medal and others, struck by the French mint in commemoration of Franco-American events, were placed by the French Government along with many documents and relics in the corner stone of the new American church, which was laid today on the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the institution. Sheldon Whitehouse, Chargé d'Affaires at the American Embassy, and many noted figures, attended the ceremonies.

The new structure, which will cost about \$500,000, is a sixteenth century Gothic style edifice, the church is on the Quai d'Orsay close to the Inv-

ade on the Seine and the basement had to be specially waterproofed to prevent seepage from the river. The American Church is the oldest American institution in Paris except the embassy. It is undenominational and dates from the Third Empire, having been founded in 1857 by the Rev. Edward N. Kirk of Boston.

Napoleon III permitted the erection of the original church building, but fearing propaganda or international friction, forbade the church ever to have sermons in French, an injunction which has always been observed. It was Dr. Thomas Evans, American dentist for Napoleon III, later famous for smuggling the Empress Eugenie out of Paris in a closed carriage on her flight to England, who enabled the original church to get permission for its services.

## LEGIONNAIRES OFF TO AMERICA

Last Day of Visit to London Is Crammed With Entertainment

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., Oct. 11 (AP)—The steamship Leviathan, flagship of the United States Lines, has sailed for New York as a doughboy ship—just as she was in the days of the World War. Nearly 2000 Legionnaires, the last of the great pilgrimage to the American Legion convention, were aboard her.

There were many aboard the Leviathan beside the Legionnaires, but the American war veterans dominated the great liner despite such passengers as the American Ambassador, Alanson B. Houghton, Lord Amundsen and Sir Thomas Lipton.

The American Legion "Good Will Party" took part in a whirl of activities yesterday, which began in the morning, with a chat with King George and Queen Mary and ended at night with a banquet to the British Legionnaires who have been the Americans' hosts. Between their calls at Buckingham Palace and the farewell dinner in the evening, the Legionnaires were luncheon guests of Sir Rowland Blaize, Lord Mayor of London.

## NEW MARK REPORTED BY WOMAN SWIMMER

Miss McLeelan Said to Have Cut Ederle Record

FOLKESTONE, Eng., Oct. 11 (AP)—Gertrude Ederle's record channel swim of 14 hours and 31 minutes was reported lowered today by Miss Mona McLeelan, who landed at Folkestone at 8:50 o'clock this morning, after swimming from Cape Gris-Nez. Her time was said to be 13 hours and 10 minutes.

It is understood she left the French coast secretly yesterday afternoon. Only the people accompanying her in the fishing smack knew she had started.

Miss McLeelan, whose real name is Dorothy Logan, is the fourth woman to swim the channel, the others being Gertrude Ederle, who was the first woman to make the crossing; Mrs. Clemington Corsell, the second, and Miss Gleitz, who was reported, successfully only a few days ago.

Miss McLeelan's time is the third best time ever made in a channel crossing. The record is held by Georges Michel of Paris, who swam from Cape Gris-Nez to Dover in 11 hours 5 minutes.

## MEXICAN ECONOMY PROGRAM INDORSED

Chambers of Commerce Decide Costs Must Be Cut

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—High costs of living must be immediately forced down by co-operation of industrial, commercial and agricultural organizations with the federal, state and municipal governments was the consensus at the national convention of chambers of commerce, which has just completed its sessions in this city.

Attention should first be called to the Government's augmentation of the federal activities, said a commission appointed to investigate the matter. The Federal Government, it was said, was not the only department that was heavily spending money, however, because the state and municipal authorities also had great expenditures.

The committee recommended that

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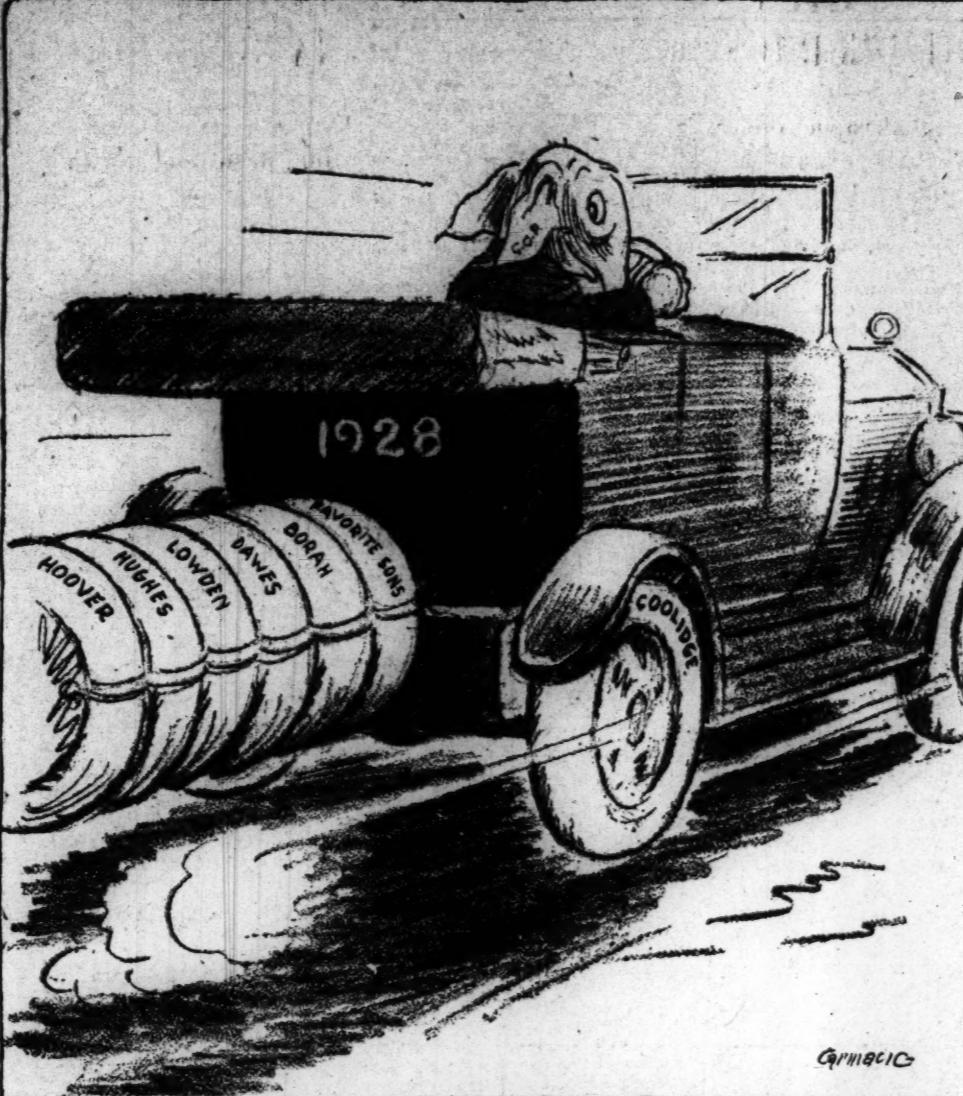
The City of Hamilton often described as the "Birmingham of Canada" has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.

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## GOMEZ DEFEAT ENDS REVOLT, SAYS CALLES

500 Rebels Are Reported  
Captured—Six-Year Presi-  
dential Term Sought

## PROGRAM OF ECONOMY PLANNED FOR MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—Fifty million pesos will be cut from the budget as a project of economy by the Mexican Federal Government for the year of 1928, says an article appearing in the El Universal Grafico, a daily paper in Mexico City.

Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, Presidente co-operating with Luis Montes de Oca, Minister of Finance, has requested each Cabinet department to cut 4,000 pesos from its former appropriation in compliance with the strict program of economy being pursued by the Calles' Government.

500 Rebels Surrender

About 500 or 600 rebels, infantry and cavalry, surrendered to the Gov-

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tailed report of "the action which ended the revolution." He also personally ordered that full amnesty be given the officers and men who surrendered and that they be mobilized at points to be designated by the Government.

A motion to make the presidential term six years instead of four, as at present, has passed its first reading in the Senate. If finally adopted it will require ratification by the majority of the state legislatures.

## Would Apply to Obregon

It will then become effective for the next presidential term, for which General Obregon will apparently be elected, there being no other candidates in the field with the elimination of Generals Gomez and Serrano.

In explanation of the announcement that the property of known rebels would be confiscated, Attorney-General Ortega has let it be known that this does not include those whose activities were merely political and in support of the Gomez and Serrano presidential campaigns. Only those engaging in armed rebellion will be affected by the confiscation order.

"Consular regulations are an important element in the interchange of commodities between nations," Mr. Kellogg said. "It is quite natural that in the course of years the practice and procedure of each country should have developed along lines different from those of other nations. These conflicting requirements have in many respects complicated international trade and have served to retard the easy and natural flow of commerce between the republics of the American continent."

"Your task is an arduous one, but it will be a constant stimulus to you to know that the solution of the problems included in your agenda will mean a great service to all the republics, members of the Pan-American Union."

Dr. Enrique Olaya, Minister from Colombia to the United States, and vice-chairman of the Pan-American Union governing board, said that the studies to be pursued and the papers to be presented at this conference would be of the greatest usefulness to the conference to be held at Havana in December, one of which, under economic problems, first place is given to the topic of uniformity of legislation on consular fees.

## Pan-American Consul Rules Under Scrutiny at Parley

Move for Uniformity in Regulations and Fees Praised by Secretary Kellogg as Conference Starts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—Although certain regulations are necessary to protect the interests of the respective countries, it is a matter of importance to all countries that these regulations should be reduced to a minimum, and that they should be as simple as possible, Secretary Kellogg told delegates from 21 republics at the opening session here of the Pan-American Commission Conference on the Simplifications and Standardization of Consular Procedure.

"In addition to this simplifying the requirements, a certain degree of uniformity can be reached in the consular practice and procedure of the 21 republics of the American continent, a marked step forward will have been taken and the nations of America will have given further demonstration of the spirit of mutual helpfulness and co-operation which unites them."

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## Around the World on \$89.50, Making Friends for Homeland

**Two Students, Wishing to "Fortify Education With World Travel," Prove Globe Circling Can Be Cheap, and Fellowship Reach Beyond Color and Creed**

**I**N THE course of my wanderings about the world, wanderings which have seldom partaken of the character of what has come to be known as "de luxe" travel, I have encountered a number who were achieving the Grand Tour at so incredibly small an outlay and with such a wealth of mild adventure and piquant incident as quite to have excited my envy. My own comparatively modest expenditures, which are ever eliciting from my friends the familiar query of "How on earth do you do it?" have seemed the height of extravagance beside the travel feats I have come across more than once, feats accomplished not by veteran and experienced wanderers like Harry Franck and Sven Hedin, but by men—and sometimes, indeed, by women, too—who have hitherto been nowhere, who possess no knowledge of language or the least understanding of what we may call the "language of travel."

In these days of a well-traveled generation, when the American especially is determined to "see something of the world," the practicality of cheap travel is an interesting subject and well worth considering. And the thing which suggested this particular consideration of it is the experience—it would be more accurate to say, the achievement—of two young friends of mine who have recently completed a tour of 35,000 miles around the world and through 22 countries, and brought home with them \$10.50 out of the original \$100 with which they set forth from a little town in Michigan on a waverliah which extended to 14 months of fascinating and profitless travel and delightful contacts.

### Had Just Graduated

These two resolute young men had just been graduated from the Michigan State College, and they set forth for the purpose of, as they put it, "fortifying our education with world travel, experience and viewpoints." Others had worked their way around the world with no great hardship and with consummate satisfaction, both in the experience and in the retrospect. These two Michigan young men thought they could do it, too, almost successfully, though they did it! Their first move was to New York, where, after several weeks of waiting and searching about, they got berths as deck-hands on a ship bound for Shanghai via the Panama Canal. Ports of call en route included Honolulu and Kobe, Japan, and in both places the modest "deck hands," having gained the sympathetic interest of all those with whom they came in contact by the very boldness of their undertaking, received a great deal of hospitality.

My first contact with them came in Shanghai, where both engaged in newspaper work for six months. At the end of that time they set forth to Peking, one of the last objectives of every traveler he'd "lure" otherwise. They went to Peking in the humble steerage of a Chinese steamer, and on the return they wandered from Tientsin out to Tsinanfu, where the northern militarist, Chang Chung-chang then had his headquarters. Here they had some colorful experiences and so won the sympathetic friendship of one of Chang's lieutenants that he gave them a first-class pass on the railway to Shanghai. But, alas! no sooner had they encouned themselves, with mutual congratulations, in a "de luxe" compartment, than another "general" from somewhere or other appeared and, declaring that he thought they were spies anyway, jeeringly disregarded the pass and drove them forth in the luggage-van.

### Part of the Game

However, this was all "part of the game," and their general impression of Chinese friendliness to foreigners was such that they returned to Shanghai with the startling project of going to Hong Kong in a jiffy! We of the Shanghai journalists clicked dissuaded them from this, how-

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high tariffs. What these young fellows got out of it—what any may get out of it—is best revealed, perhaps, by their own words. "The trip was indeed worth while, there is no doubt of that. We are both more appreciative of our fellow man, more sympathetic, more tolerant. Our hearts give us knowledge and inspiration, which we shall draw throughout our lives. Above all, we have learned the value of friends. It is the desire of our lives to keep as many of those we have made as long as possible, for, after all, in them lies a large share of the success and pleasure, the knowledge and the understanding, we were able to acquire." To all of which it is proper to add that these two young men, in their quiet simplicity of manner and in the obvious fitness of their character, were the sort to make friends and to elicit ready sympathetic interest everywhere. They were of the sort which makes the real America and the real Americans better understood abroad, and their trip was thus, not alone a benefit to them, but in a larger sense a benefit to their country itself. M. T. G.

They solved it, though, as I learned shortly afterward, and in the meantime they were lavishly entertained by no less a personage than the famous "Sultan of Sulu" at nearby Jolo. Thence they worked across to British North Borneo where sympathetic friendships resulted from their contacts with Europeans. Getting to Singapore was not especially difficult, and, as one of them recently wrote me, "The American rubber men there were wonderful to us, and the Yankee boys of the Raffles Hotel Orchestra were no slouches!" But Singapore is noted among wanderers as the worst city in the world in which to be "broke," and the Michigan boys had to put their wits to work. This process resulted, somewhat surprisingly, in no less an achievement than a book of verse which they sold to a publisher in Singapore. Just what its character or significance I cannot say, not having yet seen a copy, but its production would seem at least to indicate the possession of a considerable degree of the resourcefulness necessary to a tour of the world on \$100 original capital.

As far as the boys were able to purchase, a third-class passage to Calcutta by way of Penang and Rangoon, and since railway travel is cheap in India if one is willing to cast in his lot with the natives in the third-class carriages, they saw a good deal of the country, even reaching Darjeeling and spending a few days on an English dairy farm at Ghoom, a farm declared to be the "highest in the world." At Bombay they did some more journalistic work, earning enough money to purchase a deck passage to the head of the Persian Gulf and by third-class rail to Bagdad, with stops at Ur and the site of Babylon. One of their most interesting experiences came then, in the form of a ride on a luggage truck across the desert to Beirut, during which they subsisted on "sardines, crackers and desert dust."

### From Friend to Friend

Reaching Damascus they found plenty of friendly interest, and one or two hotels extended them a hospitality by then very welcome. They were taken by motor through Palestine, entertained by Americans in Jerusalem and later sent along to Cairo. From Alexandria they shipped the steamer to Marseilles, having a good deal of Harpo Marx's typical experience here, in the endeavor to find work. "Opportunities for work in Europe just weren't," one of them writes me, "and so we hustled through the various countries as best we could." How this may be achieved will, perhaps, puzzle you, but that it can be done is declared by the next lines of the very interesting letter I have just received from Hartford, Mich. "We stopped at Geneva, Lausanne, Basel and Berne, Switzerland; at Heidelberg and Munich, Germany; at Vienna and Traiskirchen, Austria; at Prague and Berlin and then at gay Amsterdam, spending sometime in Holland and Belgium and then going on to Paris. We liked the 'Paris of the East.' Shanghai much better than the original."

This, I think you will agree, is a fascinating Odyssey of modern travel, and incidentally a revelation of its possibilities, even in these days of

NEW ARCHÆOLOGIC FIND IN RHODESIA

STANDERTON, S. Af. (Special Correspondence)—Zimbabwe is one among several hundreds of ruined buildings in Rhodesia, all apparently called zimbabwes; t. e., houses of stone. About 70 miles east of the main ruin, Zimbabwe Makuru, or "great stone house," a fresh discovery of great interest has been made. It is inside a densely populated native reserve, seldom traversed by white men. It was overgrown with trees and brushwood as Zimbabwe was when the first explorers saw it, but quite uninhabited. A road has been cut to the ruin, which is similar to Zimbabwe in type, but in a more dilapidated state. Reports of at least a dozen smaller ruins have been received. The importance of the "find" lies in the fact that the principal building has not been rifled by prospectors or had its various layers of soil mixed up, as happened at the other Zimbabwe ruins. A proposal has been put forward to build a small museum at Zimbabwe in which some at least of the relics taken from it and now in Cape Town, Bulawayo, London, and Germany, might be collected.

DANISH TRADE DEFICIT GROWS

COPENHAGEN (Special Correspondence)—During the first seven months of the present year the imports into Denmark aggregated \$336,000,000 (\$234,000,000), and the exports amounted to \$25,000,000 Kr. (\$206,000,000) Danish produce, and \$58,000,000 Kr. (\$14,500,000) of commodities of foreign extraction. This leaves a deficit of \$33,000,000 Kr. (\$13,250,000) against a deficit of 5,000,000 Kr. (\$1,250,000) for the corresponding period of last year.

RAIL SHOP IN BLOEMFONTEIN

BLOEMFONTEIN, S. Af. (Special Correspondence)—The South African Government is contemplating the erection of a workshop at Bloemfontein for the manufacture of railway points and crossings. The undertaking will cost £50,000, and is expected to be put in hand in the near future.

Camber Makes Difference

In a cambered surface, such as a modern airplane wing, the movement of the Center of Pressure line is entirely different, being, in fact, far more complex. As will shortly be seen, it is this fact which, in reality, accounts for the general shape of a modern airplane. At small Angles of Incidence, owing to the air pressure upon the dropping front edge of a cambered wing, the Center of Pressure line is situated some little distance back from the front edge (see Fig. 5).

As the Angle of Incidence is increased, instead of the Center of Pressure moving back, as in the case of a flat surface, it moves forward. With continued increase in the Angle of Incidence of the cambered wing the Center of Pressure again changes its direction of movement and starts backward until, at 90 degrees, its position is, as in the case of the flat surface, along the center of the wing.

Consequently, the cambered wing is what may be described as un-

stable. If, at a small Angle of Incidence, a gust of wind or other outside disturbance tends to throw the nose of the wing up, the fact that the Center of Pressure moves forward will tend to throw the nose up still farther and thus further increase the Angle of Incidence. Obvi-

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## OPERA SEASON IN NEW YORK TO START OCT. 31

Mme. Jeritza Will Have  
Leading Role in Puccini's  
"Turandot"

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK—Mme. Maria Jeritza, soprano, will again have the leading part in the opening of the Metropolitan Opera season, taking the role of the heroine in Puccini's "Turandot" on Oct. 31. In the cast with her will be Mme. Nanette Gifford, Giacomo Lauri-Voipoli, Giuseppe de Luca and Pavel Lindakar. The conductor will be Tullio Serafin.

Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the Metropolitan director, announcing preliminary plans, said that Korngold's "Violanta" would be the first novelty to be produced this season, with Mme. Jeritza and Mme. Kirshoff and Whitehill as the principals. Mr. Bodanzky conducting. "Violanta" will be given in double bill with Humperdinck's "Haensel and Gretel." In the second part of the season, Puccini's "Rondine" will be brought out. A third novelty is "Madonna Imperia," by Albeni.

Bellini's "Norma" Revived

An important revival will be Bellini's "Norma," scheduled for the third week with Mme. Rosa Ponselle and Messrs. Lauri-Voipoli and Pinza, Mme. Serafin conducting. Other revivals arranged for are "Cyg d'Or," "Carmen," "Prophete," and "Coste Fatale."

Nearly all of the Wagnerian operas will be given in double bill with "Meistersinger" in the regular calendar and the "Ring" dramas in a special series of per-

formances. A new Wagnerian soprano is Mme. Gertrude Kappel, who comes to the Metropolitan stage for the first time in December. Miss Grace Moore, an American soprano, who sings French and Italian lyric parts, appears in the second part of the season. Richard Mayr, a new bass, comes in the first part. Chaliapin returns in the middle of the season. Titta Ruffo will be heard again.

The American opera, "The King's Henchman," by Taylor, remains in the repertoire.

Two American men whose names are now in the company's roster are Everett Marshall, baritone, and Fred Patton, bass. Other new artists are Dreda Aves, Leonora Corona, Phyllis Falcon, Dorothy Manski, Mildred Pratieste, Eileen Rakowski, Grete Stuckgold, Margaret Bergin and Frederick Jagel.

Seek New Building Site

A new site for the proposed building of the company will be sought by a committee just appointed by the stockholders and boxholders. Discussion over the desirability of the location in West Fifty-Seventh Street, chosen by Otto H. Kahn, is responsible for the action. The new committee is composed of J. P. Morgan, R. Fulton Cutting, Cornelius N. Bliss Jr., Robert S. Brewster and DeLancy Kountze.

The West Fifty-Seventh Street site was chosen by Otto H. Kahn eight months ago, and for some time the matter was considered settled. Mr. Kahn was understood to have paid \$3,000,000 for the site, but some of the more conservative boxholders felt that the move near to Columbus Circle would not be advantageous. It is understood, however, that if the committee of five fails to find a site more desirable than the one selected by Mr. Kahn, the new building will be located at a point that lies outside the fact that Mr. Morgan is at present in Europe is expected to delay the deliberations of the committee for six weeks or more.

## New York City and State Act to Wipe Out Grade Crossings

Roads to Co-operate in \$33,000,000 State Program—City Has \$50,000,000 Plan

**ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 11 (Special)—**Sixty railroad executives, representing all the roads operating in the State except two small ones, have pledged their co-operation to Governor Smith for the \$33,000,000 grade crossing elimination program for 1928.

"You can safely say," Mr. Smith told newspaper correspondents, "that the 1928 program will be accepted practically in its entirety by the railroads with the exception of the Staten Island Railroad, which is now contesting elimination orders in the courts, and threatening to carry their case to the United States Supreme Court."

"Outside of this one road, I feel seems to be a general agreement to go ahead. There is some difference as to whether some up-state crossings should be eliminated or others substituted in their place on the program. This, however, is an engineering program, which can be easily settled."

Roads Ready to Act

"As far as the money for the expenditures is concerned, several of the railroads said they were ready to borrow from the State bond issue funds for that purpose. Some of the larger ones like the New York Central, the Long Island and the Pennsylvania, do not need to borrow from the State," they said.

"I would say that the outlook is very bright for grade crossing elimination in 1928 without the usual hickering and dickerling that goes on every year before the Public Service Commission."

Among those at the conference here were Patrick E. Crowley, president of the New York Central; E. J. Pearson, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford; J. F. Loring, president of the Delaware & Hudson; J. M. Davis, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; William T. Noonan, president of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh; George H. Foster, acting vice-president of the Lehigh Valley; George F. Minnow, vice-president and general counsel of the Erie; Thomas J. Skillman, chief engineer of the Pennsylvania; W. F. West of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis; J. N. Boutinier of the Long Island Railway; B. C. Grant of the Canadian National Railways.

Speaking for the New York Central, on which the greatest number of eliminations are scheduled, Mr. Crowley told his conferees that "We favor the elimination of crossings, and we plan to do the work as speedily as possible and in co-operation with the State."

The entire program calls for the elimination in 1928 of 202 of the most dangerous crossings at grade in the State. Many of these are in Jersey City and on Long Island, where conditions are regarded as about the worst because of the very heavy traffic. The program does not include individual programs to be presented by Buffalo and Syracuse, which have local grade-crossing commissions.

New York City Has Program

The Transit Commission has just completed a grade elimination program which provides for the wiping out of 300 or more crossings in New York City. It is estimated by the commission that it will cost about \$50,000,000 to eliminate these crossings, and will ask Governor Smith to use his influence to cause the Legislature to appropriate that amount for the work.

It is customary in the work of grade crossing separations for the railroad companies to share the cost

with the municipality on a 50-50 basis. The Transit Commission's meeting at which the plan was adopted was participated in by its three members, John F. Gilchrist, chairman, and Leon G. Godfrey and Charles C. Lockwood. Engineers of the commission reported on the feasibility of the plan. While it has originally been thought that elimination of the grade crossings throughout the city would require three years for completion, studies have convinced the engineers that if the money were forthcoming, the work could be performed in substantially less time.

The majority of the crossings in the city limits which are on the program of the Transit Commission are to be eliminated. There is some difference as to whether some up-state crossings should be eliminated or others substituted in their place on the program. This, however, is an engineering program, which can be easily settled.

Work on some of these should be started promptly, it is held, because the communities are growing and more crossings at grade are being added to the total on a continuous basis. The track to be lowered or raised and carried through which places for distances in cuts or elevations. The railroads are opposed to a wholesale project of grade crossing elimination at this time, the objections being based on economic grounds.

## FRENCH FLIERS REACH SENEGAL

Airmen Complete First Leg of Four-Jump Trip From Paris to Buenos Aires

**ST. LOUIS, Senegal, Oct. 11 (AP)—**Dieudonne Costes and Lieut. Joseph Le Brix arrived here this morning in their Breguet biplane "Nungesser-Coli" completing the first stage of their projected flight from Paris to Buenos Aires.

**PARIS, Oct. 11 (AP)—**Dieudonne Costes and Lieut. Joseph Le Brix safely completed the first leg of their four-jump trip to Buenos Aires this morning, landing on schedule time at St. Louis, Senegal, at 11:10 a. m.

They made the 2700-mile flight from Paris in 28 hours 27 minutes, averaging 100 miles an hour. Their first flight, which is the biggest jump they have to make on the way to Buenos Aires, is much longer than the second leg across the Atlantic from St. Louis to Pernambuco, Brazil.

The small radio apparatus aboard their Breguet biplane "Nungesser-Coli" was caught at Poitiers, France, at noon yesterday, but no further messages were received, although the plane was sighted over Casablanca and Port Etienne and the regularity of its progress showed that all was going smoothly.

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## MAX REINHARDT AND PLAYERS TO VISIT NEW YORK

German Director to Bring Famous European Players

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK—Max Reinhardt, foremost German theatrical director, will come to New York with a company which will include his principal actors, has just been made by Gilbert Miller, who will have charge of booking Mr. Reinhardt's engagements. Mr. Miller said the enterprise was being "materially assisted" by Otto H. Kahn.

**Will Bring 30 Players**

Mr. Miller announced that the forthcoming Reinhardt repertory season in New York will necessitate the transportation of a company of 30 players and a ballet corps from Europe, in addition to the technical staffs, scenery, lighting equipment and properties of Reinhardt theaters in four European cities.

It is understood that the opening production will be "A Mid-Summer Night's Dream" and the repertoire is scheduled to "cover the entire exquisitely pictorial and magnificently beautiful Shakespearian productions through fantasies, costume plays and realistic dramas to the most ultra-modern productions."

**Must Close Own Theaters**

The New York engagement will be limited to one theater to close his theaters in Berlin, Vienna, Salzburg and Munich, Mr. Miller said. The cast will comprise the chief actors of the Reinhardt companies, including Alexander Moissi, Lilli Darvas, wife of Ferenc Molnar; Helene Hermann and Hans Thimig, comprising one of the most celebrated theatrical families of Germany; Paul Hartmann, Hans Moser and the Russian actor Sokoloff. The ballet corps will be headed by Kreutzberg and Tilly Tsch.

The company is scheduled to arrive here about Nov. 1, but neither the theater nor the opening date has yet been definitely determined.

## RADIO CHANGES ARE ANNOUNCED

Nine Stations Affected—Preliminary to Sweeping Reallocations

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—No drastic change in Article I in the communications convention, which has been internationally binding since 1912, was made by the convention committee of the International Radio Telegraph Conference. The article, which will be submitted to the conference in plenary session for adoption, is as follows:

1. "The High Contracting Parties agree to apply the regulations of the present convention in all their international communications which are established or employed by the contracting parties and open to international public correspondence, or to the specific service outlined in the regulations attached thereto."

2. "They agree, moreover, to propose to their respective legislatures necessary measures to effect the observance of the requirements of the proposed regulations hereto annexed, by the private individuals and the private companies authorized to establish and to operate radio electric stations opened to international public correspondence."

3. "The High Contracting Parties recognize the right of two controlled states to organize between themselves their radio electric communication under the single condition that they conform to all the requirements of the present convention and regulations annexed thereto."

4. "When one of the High Contracting Parties shall have authorized private companies to engage in or enter in radio electric communication each of the high contracting parties agrees to exchange traffic with the aforesaid company under the conditions of the present convention and regulations annexed thereto."

Failure to agree on proposals for allocation of frequencies among the various international services made it necessary for a sub-committee of the Technical Committee to adjourn. The committee which is under the chairmanship of Prof. A. E. Kennedy of Harvard, will meet again after delegates of the various nations have conferred privately.

The social service foundation, established several years ago, is proceeding to extend relief quietly, it was reported, assisting members as the committee sees fit.

A series of social affairs preceded the actual opening of the convention. These included a social given by the Grand Matron for all Eastern Stars on the Hotel McAlpin roof garden, followed by a buffet dinner.

A dinner to Past Grand Matrons and Past Grand Patrons was held at the McAlpin in the evening. At the same time the Ellithorp Club, comprising men and women who headed the chapters in the State during the time Clara Ellithorp of

Heads Grand Chapter



Photo by Chapman  
**MRS. ANNA REED FARRINGTON**

## EASTERN STAR TURNS EFFORTS TO EDUCATION

New York Grand Chapter Is Attended by More Than 3000 Delegates

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Definite announcement that Max Reinhardt, foremost German theatrical director, will come to New York with a company which will include his principal actors, has just been made by Gilbert Miller, who will have charge of booking Mr. Reinhardt's engagements.

Mr. Miller said the enterprise was being "materially assisted" by Otto H. Kahn.

**OLD HERALD BUILDING NOW PART BUS STATION**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK—The old Herald Building in Herald Square is about to undergo another transformation. Announcement has just been made by the Arrow Bus Company, operator of suburban union buses, of the acquisition of a portion of the structure in Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street, for use as its Manhattan terminal.

Part of the space of the old building, which for many years was the home of James Gordon Bennett's newspaper, has already been occupied by the omnibus company, which last week was directed by the Police Commissioner to cease using the streets as a terminal. Additional space in the building will be occupied for terminal purposes, as the present leases expire, the company has announced.

**HARVARD SHARES IN GIFTS**

*NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—*Harvard University and Radcliffe College head the list of educational and public institutions receiving bequests totaling \$66,000 from the estate of Miss Ellen S. Bates of New York, formerly of Boston. The sum of \$5000 each will go to Harvard and Radcliffe, for scholarship funds to be known as the Ellen S. Bates Fund. The same amount will go to Phillips Academy.

The president announced the establishment by the officers of the association of a committee on procedure whose business it will be "to survey the judicial system in relation to the advances made elsewhere, and to offer recommendations for reconstructive legislation pertaining to the courts."

"What is needed," he said, "is a study of the whole judicial structure and the preparation of a comprehensive system, perhaps with basic changes for the simplification of procedure. The best way of approaching the situation is by a free lance organization, which would have no sense of official responsibility, would need to be faithful only to its own ideals, and could help to the line without fear or favor."

**Demands Higher Standards**

Mr. Nutter criticized the State's failure to set up higher standards for admission to the practice of law than those provided by the Association.

He urged that the requirements for admission should be raised above the present minimum of two years in an evening high school and that the whole subject be placed again in the hands of the State Supreme Court.

While recounting the activities of the association which led to its acquisition of the new quarters in the Parker House, in which the meeting was held, and congratulating the organization on the social advantages of such a gathering place, the president concluded:

"The future must bring far more than this. Our Bar Association is something more than a lunch club with a few disbarment proceedings on the side. It has a definite, wide-reaching rôle in the community. A wealth of tradition lies behind us. But we face here and now, and in the time to come, momentous questions which will far overshadow what went before."

## Shed Law Procedure of Mystery, Urges Head of Bar Association

Should Be Simplified so as to Be Understood by People, Says G. R. Nutter, and Standards of Admission to Bar Should Be Higher

A recommendation that the legal profession consider how court procedure can be made less mysterious to the people generally was contained in the address of George R. Nutter, president of the Boston Bar Association, at its annual meeting.

"The confusion which has arisen from the Sacco-Vanzetti procedure as well as the indiscriminate criticisms which have been made upon the courts lead us to wonder how far the general subject of legal procedure is known by the community at large," Mr. Nutter said.

**Would Make Law Understood**

"The law should not be a strange and mysterious thing to be thought of by the rest of the community as being carried on in some far-off land. On the contrary, there ought to be some general knowledge of its procedure, as outlined that the community may see what its general purpose is."

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## Revillon Frères

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# RADIO

## CONSTRUCTION OF R. B. LAB SET IS DESCRIBED

### Power Amplifier for Popular Receiver Is Also Discussed

The receiver whose construction is described here by John B. Brennan Jr. employs a circuit which has become widely used during the last year, and has been known under a variety of names.

More than once it has been whispered around radio circles by those who are in the "know" that the circuit described herewith is the one chosen by many Western Electric engineers for their own private receiver for use at home. It has become popular under such names as the Belts Circuit, the Hull Circuit and more recently as the R. B. Lab Circuit.

The author, while connected with Radio Broadcast Magazine as technical editor, had considerable to do with the development of this circuit and built the receivers which were described by that magazine over a period of some four to six months. Essentially the fundamental circuit comprises a stage of tuned, neutralized radio-frequency amplification, a power supply which would undoubtedly result in the production of an a.c. hum in the loudspeaker.

The last tube of the audio amplifier, a power tube, has its filament heated directly from the 5 volt a.c. winding on the National Transformer. All the other tubes are run from the storage battery; Amperites of the 1A type being used for automatic filament control.

Ampere and the base-plate. A sub-same method of accomplishing the same thing is to mount the Ampere on washers.

The audio amplifier is assembled on the same baseboard as is employed for mounting the power supply unit. See Fig. 3. The parts list for this section of the receiver is also given at the end of this article. The main idea of separating the tuner unit from the audio channel is this: the tuner unit is the part of the circuit which must be adjusted to tune in the signals from the various radiocasting stations; the audio channel rarely needs adjustment and might just as well be stored away where it will not take up valuable space.

In the receiver described here the audio channel and power supply might very well be housed in one's basement together with the storage battery. Thus by using a Yaxley switch it is possible not only to turn the receiver on and off but means of the switch on the rheostat located in the tuner unit but also to control the charging of the storage battery as well.

It is well, in assembling the audio channel and power supply, to refer constantly to the sketches given here. Note that the power supply apparatus is situated at one end of the baseboard while the audio amplifier apparatus is located opposite it. This type of layout insures simple easy wiring and guards against intercoupling between the audio amplifier and power supply which would undoubtedly result in the production of an a.c. hum in the loudspeaker.

The last tube of the audio amplifier, a power tube, has its filament heated directly from the 5 volt a.c. winding on the National Transformer. All the other tubes are run from the storage battery; Amperites of the 1A type being used for automatic filament control.

**Adjusting the Receiver**

After the assembly and wiring of the receiver has been accomplished according to the sketches shown, there are a number of minor adjustments which must be made before the receiver is satisfactory for operation. First, the power supply must be turned on and then the Electrad Truvolt resistors adjusted until correct voltage values are obtained at the various B output taps. This is best accomplished by means of a voltmeter, or if that instrument is not available then the receiver may be connected for operation and the Truvolt resistors adjusted until undistorted, clear reception is obtained.

In the receiver or tuner unit it is necessary to neutralize the radio frequency amplifier stage before satisfactory results may be expected. By means of a stick whittled to resemble a screwdriver blade, adjust the equalizing condenser until a balance of the radio frequency circuit is effected. This balance will manifest itself by silence as the wetted finger is tapped against the stator plates of the first tuning condenser, C1. When the r.f. circuit is not neutralized the tapping of the finger will produce a popping noise.

As neutralization is approached the popping noise becomes diminished until it is completely absent—absolute neutralization.

The tiny tube condenser, C4, is inserted in the circuit with the equalizing condenser purely as a protective measure and guards against blown up tubes should the equalizing condenser become short-circuited through negligence of the constructor.

Reference to the several sketches and the circuit diagram will of necessity have to be made by the constructor so as to make possible the duplication of the receiver for construction. Notice Fig. 1, the circuit diagram. It will be seen that neither of the two tuning condensers have either their stator or rotor sections at ground potential. Due to this fact it is not possible to directly mount the condensers on the shield box wall; instead the condensers must be insulated from it. The author overcame this difficulty by first mounting the condensers on pieces of bakelite and then mounting the bakelite on the box wall.

Of course, the shaft hole through the box wall must be drilled oversize so as to prevent contact; also the screws holding the condensers on the bakelite pieces must be deeply countersunk to prevent contact between the screw heads and the box walls. In the radio frequency stage a 4½-volt flashlight battery, firmly fixed into position and directly wired into the circuit. This system of supplying C bias to the first tube is employed, as shown, in preference to having a long C battery lead come out of the receiver and terminate at the C battery.

**Alteration of Coils**

Before the Aero coils can be fastened into position it is necessary that slight alterations be made in one of them. The hinged coil situated at the top of one of the units is removed with the leads which terminate at the base. Then counting up from the base a break is made at the thirty-seventh turn. To prevent the coil from unwinding apply a bit of colloid at the break. The complete coil is then in two sections; a small and a large winding. The free end of the lower coil section is connected to one of the vacant taps at the base and the same is done to the free end of the upper coil.

Before mounting the Amperites on the metal base of the box shield slightly file away the metal end-piece at each end of the Amperite receptacle. This is necessary so that when it is fastened into place there will not be caused a contact between the

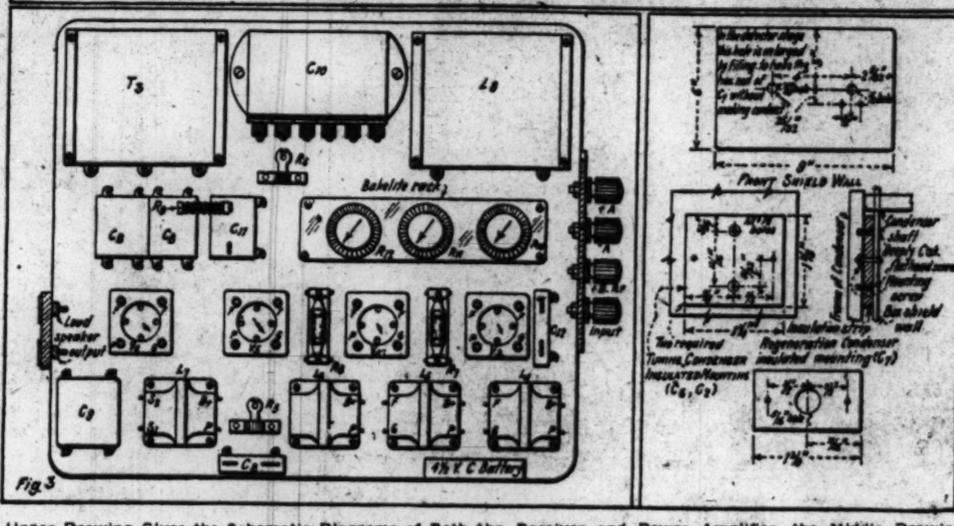
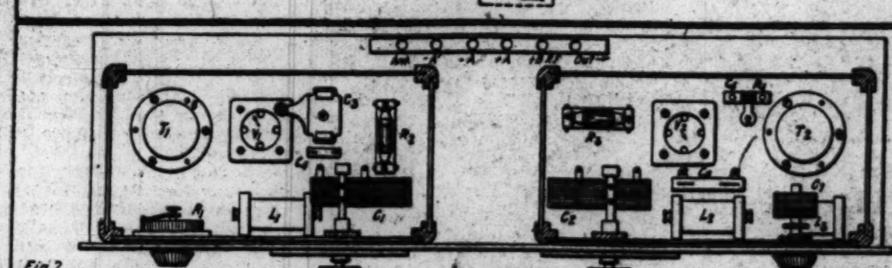
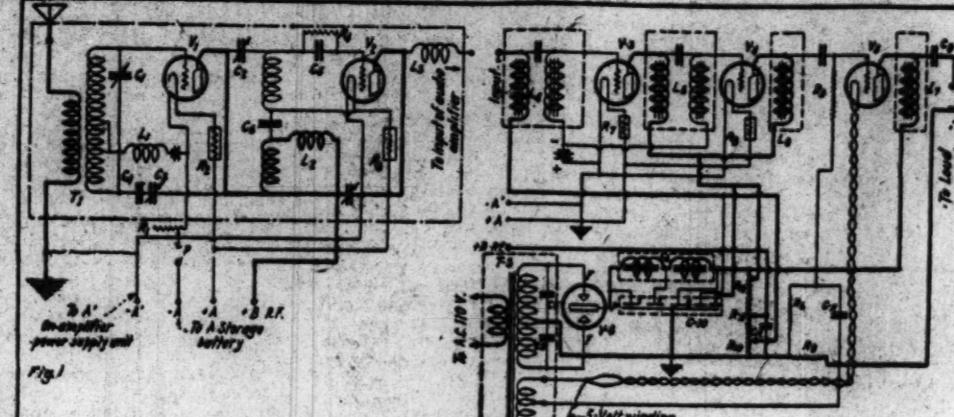
leads and the metal base.

Before assembling the Amperites and the Aero tuning coils in the box shields be sure that the directions for their alteration have been observed as outlined in the text of the article.

**FIND PH. D. DEGREE ILL USED**

NEW YORK (AP)—Less than 25 per cent of the holders of a Ph. D. degree are productive scholars, the American Historical Association said in the report of a national survey. Most holders seek to trade in the degree for material success rather than pursue scholarship and research, the association said.

### R. B. Lab Wiring Details Shown



The Upper Drawing Gives the Schematic Diagrams of Both the Receiver and Power Amplifier, the Middle Drawing the R. F. Parts Layout, and the Bottom the Power Parts Layout.

### Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

#### FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 16

PROVIDENCE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a.m., eastern standard time, by Station WLSI, 800 kc.

BUFFALO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p.m., eastern standard time, by Station WMKA, 550 kc.

SYRACUSE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p.m., eastern standard time, by Station WSYR, 1330 kc.

NEW YORK—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a.m., eastern standard time, by Station WMCA, \$10 kc.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a.m., eastern standard time, by Station WGHP, 940 kc.

BOSTON—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p.m., eastern standard time, by Station WMBC, 1420 kc.

CLEVELAND—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p.m., eastern standard time, by Station WTMJ, 750 kc.

CINCINNATI—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a.m., eastern standard time, by Station WKRC, 900 kc.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 6 p.m., central standard time, by Station WCCO, 740 kc.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a.m., central standard time, by Station WEEB, 820 kc.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:45 p.m., central standard time, by Station WMBR, 1190 kc.

ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p.m., central standard time, by Station KQFA, 920 kc.

SAN FRANCISCO—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p.m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFWI, 1120 kc.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p.m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFON, 1100 kc.

PANAMA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a.m., Pacific standard time, by Station KPSN, 950 kc.

HARTFORD—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:45 p.m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOMO, 980 kc.

PORLAND, ORE.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p.m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOIN, 930 kc.

ATLANTA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a.m., central standard time, by Station WGST, 1120 kc.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a.m., central standard time, by Station WCAU, 1020 kc.

CHARLOTTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:45 p.m., central standard time, by Station WBTW, 1190 kc.

MEMPHIS—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a.m., central standard time, by Station WMC, 1120 kc.

OKLAHOMA CITY—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a.m., central standard time, by Station WOKE, 1120 kc.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a.m., central standard time, by Station WSSB, 1120 kc.

ST. LOUIS—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a.m., central standard time, by Station WMOZ, 1120 kc.

NEW ORLEANS—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a.m., central standard time, by Station WNOZ, 1120 kc.

ATLANTA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a.m., central standard time, by Station WGST, 1120 kc.

ST. LOUIS—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a.m., central standard time, by Station WMOZ, 1120 kc.

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# Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

## A Guide and Counselor to Farm Women

**A**T LAST the farm women of the middle West and other agricultural regions have their own spokeswoman. Within the last few months, Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, wife of an Indiana farmer and herself an experienced organizer, has been chosen the first woman officer of the national organization of the American Farm Bureau Federation, probably the most powerful body of farmers in the country. As director of its newly organized state and community department, she has in her hands some of the most important work ever planned by the bureau.

Among the knotty problems Mrs. Sewell is called upon to tackle are, how to make the farm attractive enough to hold the young people; and how to educate the women in the social and economic aspect of farm life. This latter task is all the more vital because the farm woman's interests are closely identified with those of her husband. Mrs. Sewell points out that in no other occupation are husband and wife more truly business partners or the family more truly an economic unit than in the practical cultivation of the soil.

### Co-operative Selling Must Be Studied

"Many farm women do not understand the difficulties that confront modern agriculture," she declares. "They need instruction in the theory of co-operative marketing."

When they see some farmer, not a member of the co-operative association, selling his produce for a good price, while the co-operative farmers are holding theirs for a price fixed by the pool, these women are inclined to complain and criticize, through sheer ignorance of the nature and object of the pool. It is the business of the home and community department to explain to them that practically all the ills of the farmer today are economic, and to show them how they can do their share in bringing about a better economic adjustment.

Mrs. Sewell's first step in her educational campaign is to open a drive for increasing the membership of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Her slogan is, "Every family a farm bureau member, and every present member to bring in five new families." As women, as well as men, are eligible for membership and their presence is welcomed, the bureau becomes fundamentally a family affair, in which the children of the members may be trained for future service by assimilating from their elders its aims and ideals. Mrs. Sewell bases her pleas for new members on the bureau's central aim: to secure for the farm family, an adequate standard of living, and an income to support it; a goal which, she points out, cannot be attained without the aid of a large, permanent, aggressive bureau membership.

### A Handbook

Once the new members are secured, something must be done to utilize their energies, and elaborate plans are being made for their education and entertainment. Realizing that, next to the burning question of how to make the farm pay a living income, recreation is the farm woman's chief problem, Mrs. Charles W. Sewell is preparing a handbook for state and local home and community chairmen in all parts of the country, to aid them in providing entertainment for their respective districts.

## Luxuria PURE WOOL BLANKETS

TEN DAYS FREE EXAMINATION  
Beautiful colors. Sample quilted. Fine for  
bedding, chair covers, etc. We save you more  
than \$15. Write for prices and samples.  
ALL WOOL BLANKET CO., DES MOINES, Ia.

## HAIR NETS

24 for \$1.00 (Postpaid)  
This is a quality product.  
Perfect quality human hair for bobbed  
and long hair. Each net will fit a single  
or double mesh cap or fringe.  
Grey or White, 9 for \$1.00  
PREMIER NOTION COMPANY  
54-56 E. 31st St., N. Y. C.

## CALIFORNIA DATES

Enjoy the delicious soft dates so seldom available in Eastern Markets. Packed loosely in Sealed Cans without syrup.  
Send \$3.00 for one pound can.  
Prepaid in U. S. A.

## ROBERT'S DATE GARDEN

75 Feet Below Sea Level  
COACHELLA, CALIF.

## BIRD CAGE COVER AND SEED PROTECTOR

Made of Flannel and Plain  
Satins.

In variety of colors, including  
Chinese, French, English,  
Tartan, etc. Will fit round, square  
cages. Postpaid \$2.50

BOYLE SERVICE BUREAU  
1674 Broadway, New York City

## GARTSIDE'S

Removes Ink, Rust, Fruit Seeds, etc.  
from clothing, rugs, marble.  
Sold by drug and department stores or  
20 cents by mail.  
677 Preston St., No. Philadelphia, Pa.

## NARCISSUS BULBS

Set in water will bloom  
in six weeks—  
9 cents per doz.—  
10 cents for six.  
Postpaid in U. S. and Canada

## Welke's House of Roses

730 Upper Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.

## Docial Conley Co.

Featuring  
Sweet-Spiced  
KADOTA  
Figs

## A Guide and Counselor to Farm Women

well as many others which she has designed.

Domestic make up a big percentage of the output of the studio, but there are dolls of all descriptions, some of them quite large, including a voguish long-legged person similar to that which was clad in Rumanian colors and graced the suite occupied by Princess Ileana on her recent visit to St. Louis. There are comical dolls, also, as well as quaint, old-fashioned types dear to the hearts of little girls.

### The March of the Paper Favors

Favors and novelties for parties of many descriptions are made in the studio. The different holidays such as Christmas, Thanksgiving, and Washington's Birthday are reflected in favors for parties in honor of these observances.

Another collection of favors designed for festivities in honor of the bride-to-be includes an entire bridal party created of paper. Some of the articles demand a close inspection to convince the observer that they really are made of paper.

Beside keeping in stock paper articles which are appropriate for various occasions throughout the year, she fills many orders for parties. In fact, Mrs. Adler seems to have an idea in paper that fits every occasion.

She started her business venture in a modest way. From childhood she made ribbon flowers and novelties for relatives and friends who often talked about her unusual skill. About 15 years ago Mrs. Adler with her husband, Simon Adler, and two children came to St. Louis from Evansville, Ind., to make their home, and it was soon after this that she opened her paper studio.

Some of the ribbon flowers which she had made were seen by an official of a local novelty firm and he gave her the suggestion of capitalizing her talent. The Ribbon Flower Company came into being but Mrs. Adler soon was advised to make paper flowers and novelties rather than ribbon, because of the wider market and more diversified field.

She launched her paper novelty studio in 1916 in a small room back of a drug store. Her productions included place cards and other party favors made of paper. She began to receive orders from members of St. Louis society and from clubs, and at first the party themes occupied all of her time. Then she made some other articles, including the attractive dolls.

Soon after she added these new paper articles a traveling salesman saw them and asked for the privilege of taking them with him as a sideline. Much to Mrs. Adler's surprise, it was not long until he sent her an order for \$300 worth of the paper novelties.

### On a Large Scale

This first big order started Mrs. Adler on the road to success. New and larger quarters were found necessary and the force of workers greatly increased. Mr. Adler, seeing the business growing so rapidly, gave up his own business to join his wife in the paper novelty enterprise. The company has grown to such an extent that it has permanent sales offices in New York as well as selling agencies in Toronto, Los Angeles, Dallas and Atlanta.

The big studio where this varied output is created, presents an interesting picture. Little machinery is used except that for molding unusual designs and stamping and crimping the paper. The deft fingers of the girls whom Mrs. Adler selects fashion the clever bits of paper art as well as pack them carefully when they are sent out in large shipments. There are no time-clocks in the studio and if the girls, most of whom work by the piece, want to do part of the work at home, they are privileged to do so. So interested are they become in their work that the novelties they make may take them home.

Mrs. Adler is a bright-eyed woman whose seriousness of manner is brightened by an enveloping smile. Those who know her best say that one reason for her success is her optimistic attitude and her faculty for winning the friendship of those who work with her.

## At the Sewing Machine

A band of several folds of soft flannel sewed securely around the arm of the sewing machine serves as a pin cushion.

A tape measure a yard long, glued or tacked on the front edge of the sewing machine, is always ready for use.

Little glass containers with screw tops are convenient in the sewing-drawer for keeping odd buttons, snaps, etc.

## Cash's Names

Wool on Iris  
Candy Color  
They are laundry  
labels at home,  
school, traveling,  
etc. Mark of Individuality  
Order from your Dealer or write  
J. A. Cash, Inc.,  
P. O. Box 1100,  
St. Louis, Mo.

JOSEPH LYONS  
REAL BLOSSOM  
INDIVIDUALITY  
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## EDUCATIONAL

**The Parent**

We have called this department "The Parent," but it is not in any sense exclusively for those to whom the actual day guidance of children has been given. It is to all who care for children, the parents, guides of thought wherever it may be, manifested in all its aspects of love for children and young folks, and of earnest desire to contribute toward their growth and progress. Those who are finding this department of special interest, may be not only a means of sharing with many the writers' joy in a true unfoldment of the child thought, but also a means of bringing together through a "grown-ups" mail bag" new friends throughout the world.

**The Protecting Parent and the Free Child**

A LITTLE chap was standing on the edge of the lake, busily throwing pebbles into the water. "Oh, don't stand so near the water," called his excited mother, as she pulled him back several feet. "You'll fall in." "No, I won't," remonstrated the child. But his mother insisted and delegated his older sister to watch him and keep him from going near the edge. This she forcefully did, and the peaceful and disheveled little fellow took the place of the joyous, peaceful one.

How often do we unthinkingly treat children in this manner! There was little danger of this little boy's falling into the lake; and even if he had, as the water was shallow and the day warm, he would have received no hurt. Such a spill might perhaps have soiled his clothes, which would have inconvenienced his mother; but the child himself might have gained from the experience. After all, of what consequence is our convenience compared to a child's happy growth? And whenever the impulse comes to interfere with young one's activity, it is "ours to reason why" and to stifle the impulse unless it is backed up by good judgment.

**Need Only to Stand By**

How many of us, caution the toddler against climbing the stairs, when our only need is to "stand by" in case the first few attempts are not thoroughly successful. After he has had a little practice, we can with safety leave the field entirely to him. I have met many grown-ups who swam or skated badly because they had but recently learned these sports, while timid mothers kept them from doing in their youth. Parents have no right to indulge their fears at the children's expense. Said to say, oftentimes these fears do much more harm than merely depriving the children of happy experiences—they communicate themselves to the youngsters. How short-sighted these parents are! Don't they realize that if a child is fearless, he is much more likely to get hurt? The protection conferred by a fearless, confident attitude surely makes up for a few scratches or bumps that might be experienced during the learning process.

Parents often prevent children from "doing things" because they are impatient with the youngsters' inefficiency. They laugh at the baby's futile attempts to put on his sock and, taking it from him with a "Mother'll do it," they give it a swift pull. What have they done to the child? They have robbed him of a victory with its attendant feeling of self-confidence. What a glow of achievement the baby feels when he succeeds in laboriously putting on the sock, or filling the pail with sand!

"almost daily comes the prayer, almost the insistence, of the peoples to gain for themselves the advantages of civilization; and these petitions come to us, naturally, through the instrumentality of the governors and through the directors but directly through the fathers of families and the organizations of workmen and peasants." Everywhere the elements of "reading, writing, and arithmetic" are taught, not as in the country rhyme "by means of a hickory stick," but by co-operation, teachers, parents and children in close alliance, the children having a very real voice in the deliberations.

ART education today is, because a period in educational processes, a matter of developing fleeting concepts that may be the seeds for big plants with beautiful growth later on.

Any teacher of art, especially the high school and college teacher, must recognize that past traditional ideas in art are truly past and while certain beliefs commonly called

est, and a broader development of talent.

Four years ago in a small art department, among interested and progressive students, the idea came into existence of a strictly hand-made magazine, in which original ideas and individual notions could be expressed and thus carried to others for suggestion, criticism or praise.

The idea itself seemed big to us

as would be a surprise to the school as a whole. Searching for a name,

is sent to other schools that desire to see it, and after a long journey it arrives home to be placed in the art department's library.

The actual planning of the magazine, its various departments and how it all develops, is always an interesting story, worked out almost entirely by the students with the teacher looking on, ready to assist where actually needed.

For two years in succession the Splash has received special recognition at the Columbia Press Association, New York City, and also at Stanford University. These honors, however, though much appreciated and enjoyed by the students and teacher, are small when compared to the actual mental and moral good which the Splash accomplished as a vehicle of self-expression unhampered by tradition, inherent beliefs, or false educational processes.

S. G. B.

**Business Research Bureau at University of Illinois**

Urbana, Ill.

Special Correspondence

The University of Illinois is aiding business men, both directly and indirectly, through its Bureau of Business Research. Aside from teaching the more than 2000 students enrolled in the College of Commerce at the university, this co-operative work of the bureau offers a service for the business men of the State similar to the service rendered to the farmers by the university's Agricultural Experiment Station and that rendered by the Engineering Experiment Station. Still young, the bureau is developing steadily and is finding a definite place in the business affairs of the Commonwealth.

Its prime and foremost object is to carry on investigations which relate to business and then to make its findings available to all who desire them. The Bureau of Business Research has three general purposes:

1. To study the economic and industrial conditions within the State.
2. To direct attention to the practices of good business management.
3. To investigate methods for securing the best executive control of business.

The bureau devotes its entire attention to investigations of specific problems. Although it does not engage in consulting work, or in private investigations for particular firms, its general policy is to attack specific business problems rather than general economic questions. In all of the studies so far undertaken, attention has been centered on the problems of the individual business, either directly by a study of specific administrative problems, or indirectly by a study of conditions in a particular industry which affect the business units in that industry.

The results of the research carried on in the bureau are published in the form of bulletins. Fourteen such bulletins have been published while others are in manuscript form. Those published are:

Illinois Taxes in 1921.  
Illinois State Revenue, 1895-1920.  
The Tax Rate of Illinois Cities in 1921.

Books About Shoes.

Methods of Training Employees in Stores of Modern Size.

Books About Books.

The Statistical Characteristics of Bookstores.

The Method of Analyzing Business Data.

The Current Ratio in Public Utility Companies.

The Productivity Ratios of Public Utility Companies.

The Natural Business Year.

State Expenditures in Illinois, 1895-1924.

The Disposition of Income in Public Utility Companies.

Illinois Appropriations for Social and Educational Purposes.

A series of such bulletins is now being published on the financial ratios of public utility companies. Recently an extensive study of the Chicago money market was begun.

TheSplash presented itself and was immediately accepted. This magazine, after four successful years, continued to be a great vehicle for the art endeavor, for our high school and junior college students; because, back of the material magazine is a far deeper value. It is that of each student's individual right (regardless of so-called talent, ability or other man-made measuring term), to express himself without regard to tradition, standardized term or regularity of production.

The Splash is not regular in its appearance. It "comes out" when it is finished. This often approximates twice a semester or four times during the year.

A staff—so-called—is appointed, but only functions if it feels that it has a definite idea to add. Otherwise some other students assist or do the work.

The instructor seldom dictates any particular thing that must go in the magazine. More often he gets things that sometimes awaken us to the fact that sometimes we are lurking in their own minds. Thus the students can develop these ideas through proper stimulation.

The various issues of the Splash are always different in almost every respect and are therefore always interesting. Even two copies of the same issue may not be quite alike for each drawing, sketch, typed article, poem or painting must be made by the student, and there are four copies made each issue.

One copy is filed in the regular permanent school files; two copies are put in the school library where students may read them or take them home over night. The fourth

is given to the finest workmanship, to the finest literature, to the finest people.

The child is quick to ascertain whether we are giving him the second best in our speech, in our manner of living, in our choice of friends, our home, and school atmosphere.

He is sure to recognize the first best in the selection of his toys, in the choice of his books, in the stories he hears, in the plays he sees. His response may not always be in words, but in silent appreciation and in harmonious conduct.

The matter of our children's taste is more or less settled if we allow our own shelves to be piled high with the best sellers, our walk to be decorated with ordinary pictures, if we revolve in cheap comedy rather than the best plays. If we pore over the yellow-backed and sensational current literature.

We are hearing much about standards. The word is on the tongue of every educator, on the first page of every book of pedagogy. We are measuring the children's ability to read, to write, to spell, their sense of leadership and initiative, their ability to think, their power of concentration, their sense of responsibility. Let us try to carry over to the children the idea that there is no place for the "second best" in our scale of living.

F. P. T.

From a Colorful Page in The Splash, a Hand-Made Vehicle for Student Art Expression.

**To Provide the First Best Not the Second Best**

OCCASIONALLY we find parents and teachers who wonder if the second best is not good enough for the children. "They are so little, just babies, why go to the trouble and expense of getting the best books, the best tools, the best pictures, the best plays?" is their argument.

Little they know the children. A child may not actually know the difference between the best and second best, but he feels it. No one can be quicker than a child in detecting fine manners, fine speech, fine literature, fine people, fine attitudes. It seems, sometimes, as if the child understood the parent and teacher and the teacher understood that child. Because he so readily responds to confidence, to people he can be sure of, to folk he can count as his friends, he is almost certain to respond to the finest things, to the finest workmanship, to the finest literature, to the finest art, to the finest people.

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HIGH SCHOOL HOME STUDY BURE

## THE HOME FORUM

## On Hats and Various Related Matters

ALTHOUGH at least a dozen topics are mustering strong claims for my attention at this very moment I am moved to postpone consideration of them all in favor of the absorbing subjects of hats—allowing myself some latitude of which you are hereby fully warned. If themselves do not seem to you at all the most interesting, however, may I venture the modest suggestion that possibly the "various related matters" may come home to your business and bosoms. In fact, to put these "matters" into the title is unnecessary; one cannot even think of hats without realizing the vital rôle which they play in human experience. What vistas of social history unfold, what clues to custom and convention through the centuries emerge at the mere sound of the word! I am not attempting to write of headgear in general, and I am not, be it clearly understood, speaking of caps. That is a quite different and engrossing subject in itself. The crowning article of attire upon which I descant is distinguished from all other varieties by the possession of brim, however abbreviated.

Obviously, I do not need to justify observations upon a so perennially and universally important human concern. I cannot, however, conceal my eagerness to explain why hats are uppermost in my thought. The fact is I cannot keep silence longer. I am moved by a noble indignation. Here I am passing through a large city in the eastern part of the United States on my way home from summer vacation. I am equipped with an excellent hat of straw, standard in design and material. How long it has done service need not be divulged. It is tried and true, having for example traveled with me across the American continent and back. I am genuinely attached to it. Moreover, frank and critical friends assure me that of all types of headgear a hat of straw is the least unbecoming to me. This hat has everything in its favor. And yet the calendar forbids me to display it to public view. The mere weather has nothing to do with this extraordinary

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FLORENCE KELLY GURKIN,

edit. No matter how torrid the temperature one must, after a certain luckless date, wipe his brow under a hat of any material but straw. At the same time I am armed also with a cap whose virtues and even indestructibility (it has been not only across the continent but across the ocean) deserve a paean as long as "Hallelujah." And "one just down" was a cap when calling up "city folks" in formal fashion. What then am I to do? The way out of such dilemma seems clear: the day is warm, skies are cloudless; why burden my head with all artificial and useless covering which must be removed before I enter the presence of those upon whom I deare to call? But this happy solution merely brings me into a still more absurd and tyrannous dilemma. For some unexplained and totally unjustified reason "one doesn't" go about the city uncovered.

My only recourse is to make my way furtively to the nearest haberdasher and purchase the regular felt hat now decreed. But (not to boast of my wardrobe) I must in self-defense explain that I have a perfectly satisfactory "felt" carefully packed in moth balls at my winter home. I do not need another. What ought to do—and I can't surmise it is not my moral duty—is to saily forth boldly, even defiantly, wearing an air which would signify that I have just such a hat which meets all the conventions of the seasons but that it does not happen to be convenient for me to display it just at this particular time. And that as a peaceable, law-abiding American I reserve the right to wear or not to wear. But this I do not do. Instead, I hasten away from this place as if I were a fugitive from justice and travel as fast as I can back to the refuge of my felt hat. Three hundred miles to the west!

And now that chasm of space is traversed. Eagerly I draw forth my old friend from its summer security with mingled sentiments dominated by a sense of new respect. It has suddenly become the badge of profession, the necessary symbol of civilized decorums. Verily it seems magic. Armed with its mysterious powers I can now call on the President, if I choose. With perfect freedom I can travel up and down the city streets all day, merely because I have conformed. By yielding up my own inclinations I am accepted as a member of society.

In such a trial as I have just recounted my first impulse was to rebel against the petty tyranny imposed by fashion. I was tempted to make a vital issue of the whole situation and try the case of Conformity vs. Independence in hats. I imagined myself a crusader, a great liberator, who made it possible for each man to wear or not to wear the hat that was right in his own eyes. It may be that I lost my supreme opportunity to serve my own generation and a grateful posterity. But on second thought I could not help wondering where one could consistently draw the lines of revolt. Although, for example, one has wider latitude in choice of neckties, my neighbor may object violently to wearing a necktie at all and suffer a daily ordeal in his subservience to the dictates of custom. For all that I know, some other neighbor may cherish a consuming secret longing to wear brown shoes with evening clothes.

Which reminds me of a story about two men isolated in the wilds of Africa. Their civilized shoes had worn to shreds and they were resorting to various makeshifts as protection for their feet. At last they could endure the privation no longer and set out for the coast town to secure what seemed to them a priceless necessity. After many days of hardship on the journey they had nearly reached their goal when one of them gave up the struggle. The end of the narrative showed him sinking back into the shadow of the jungle, while the other plunged desirously on to regain the symbol of civilization—shoes.

Perhaps the same story could be told of hats. Can you not imagine yourself in some far-off wilderness where your most disdained hat would be a coveted treasure? The hat, too, is a symbol of civilization. How could we make that charming gesture of courteous recognition if we had no hats to lift? An old proverb says, "He that hath no head needs no hat."

P. K.

At the Cross Roads

## Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is the straight road,  
A long road—  
A road that runs to the town.  
Full of purpose—important.  
Neat-edged and bordered.  
With hedgerows all ordered.  
Cemented and tarred.  
Smooth-faced and hard  
Is the road that runs to the town.

There is another road,  
A steep road—  
A road that leads to the farm.  
Rutted and grass-grown.  
Hedged in with hawthorn,  
And perfumed with clover  
Is the road that runs over  
The fields to the gate of the farm.

But the white road,  
A chalk road—  
Is the road that leaps to the sea.  
Sun-blasted and wind-kissed.  
Flower-fringed and rain-washed,  
Laughing and singing  
Is the road that goes swinging  
Over the downs to the sea!

Not the straight road,  
Or the steep road,  
The road that goes to the farm;  
But the white road,  
The chalk road.  
The road that leaps to the sea.  
That is the road I am taking.  
The road that is calling to me!

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

FLORENCE KELLY GURKIN,

## The Old Man of the Mountains

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Stern visaged, noble pinnacle of stone!  
What strange, unceasing vigil you have kept  
Throughout the years.

By day, by night, forward you gaze unmoved,  
As if command had been sent forth  
From heaven.  
For you to watch.

A monument of patience, unafraid,  
Nor storm nor hardship has the power to turn  
You from your goal.

Thus ever stanchly poised you typify Standards America has earned the right  
To call her own:

Integrity, devotion to ideals,  
And earnestness that ceases not to search  
For what is good

Nurtured in soil that hardy pioneers Long since with consecrated zeal have forced  
To do their will,

You represent a type of humankind That will not be dismayed, but presses on  
To higher things.

There is no obstacle to hold such back;  
Courage, joy, freedom, you exemplify,  
And honesty.

And these are what have made America  
A promised land of opportunity  
And friend of all.

ARTHUR S. HOLLIS.

## Italian Color

ALMOST everywhere in Italy one may find old houses such as these, the wide eaves of their red-tiled roofs casting heavy shadows on the cream-washed walls. This particular group stands high above the narrow street and is reached only by a flight of rough stone steps. The goodwife is having a siesta after a morning's washing and she has left her gayly colored clothes and aprons to dry in the glare of the midday sun. They hang in every available place: from the door lintel, from the drip-course, over the balustrade, over the doorstop, and it was these bright spots of color that first caught the eye of the artist and drew attention to the picturesque corner.

Tromkè and His Attic

Tromkè was spoilt and inclined to be disobedient. He did not mind vexing his mistress, who was often obliged to get out of bed in the middle of the night to let him in. And yet, you must know, it was on those occasions that he was given the choicer morsels, and it is my belief that the old woman loved him like a son; that is to say, more dearly than ever when he had behaved badly and wounded her tender heart. You will find out yourself, some day, that the hearts of women, even of little old women, are not always happiest when they are at peace.

After dinner when Tromkè, with the gait of a well-fed and over-courteous citizen, took himself off to roam the streets she would lean out of the window and follow him with her eyes until he disappeared round the next corner.

It was a beautiful window. You must not be sorry that it had no curtains, for the view of the sky was much clearer and finer without them.

Outside, in an earthenware pot on the window-ledge, a plant of heliotrope was slowly fading, with each of its little branches carefully tied to the main stem. In the shade stood a bottle of oil wrapped in greasy paper, and a little fat stone jar.

From the window far into the distance stretched a rolling series of blue and red roofs. Here and there could be seen the noisy spots of the village: the tiny bridges between the earthware chimney-pots, leaning at crazy angles on every side; the clothes-lines hung with all manner of garments, ragged and blown to and fro in the wind; in the dark well of some courtyard, a creeper struggling to climb a broken trellis, and the red stalks of worn and scoured bricks.

As well as being a source of great enjoyment to the little old woman the window also provided a useful observation post. On Sunday mornings, some neighbor or other never failed to ask leave to watch, from this vantage ground, the return of his carrier-pigeons from their flights. The man would move softly, with his stocking feet, and hold his breath when one of his birds alighted on the roof, shaking its feathers, and dive swiftly into the dovecot, making the little swing-door rock as it passed through the opening.

Neither need I give you a detailed description of the attic of which I am speaking. Fussy housewives, who scrub their kitchens from morning till night, might perhaps have thought it dirty and untidy. Ah, do not believe them! Look instead at the smiling old woman, sitting in her low chair, and at all things around her, worn and polished by homely hands; the dim colours will soothe and care you like a picture by Chardin, the painter who has shown us the humble things.

Tromkè having finished his walk, would scratch impatiently on the door. On being let in, he would take a few turns round the room to make sure that everything was in its right place. When daylight began to fail, the little old woman supper off two roast potatoes and went to bed, while the dog curled up in his basket spent some time grunting, snuffing, and turning round before going to sleep.—LOUIS DELATTRE, in *The Foreign Review*. Translated from the French by MARY KELLY WALKER.



Old Italian Houses. From a Drawing by Jessie Mothersole.

## From Judah's Watch Tower

## Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NUMEROUS instances are given in the Old Testament where, through spiritualization of thought, victory has been gained over an enemy, or some peril has been averted. One narrative familiar to Bible readers is that of Elijah and the young man who were surrounded by an army arrayed against them; but when Elijah had prayed the young man's eyes were opened to see the heavenly host moving to their defense. The incidents of the three Hebrew captives cast into the fiery furnace, and of Daniel's deliverance from the den of lions are familiar. In II Chronicles is recorded the deliverance of Judah from the Ammonites and the Moabites. Jehoshaphat, the leader of the armies of Israel, turned to the Lord and said, "We have no might against this great company . . . neither know we what to do; but our eyes are upon thee." On the following morning, when Israel reached the watch tower and looked out, there was no enemy there to fight with—they had destroyed themselves.

How often do mortals find themselves in situations so fraught with danger that they know not what to do. It may be that some circumstance has placed one in an environment which seems more than he can bear. It may be a threatened business failure; or, perchance, one has become the victim of a so-called incurable malady. Whatever the need, the same God to whom Jehoshaphat turned for guidance and for deliverance is present to guide and to save earth's oppressed ones; for God is ever present divine Mind. What really inspired in the Bible was a complete change of thought on Judah's part. Through humility, obedience, and steadfast turning to God, good, Judah reached the watch tower of spiritualized thinking from which they could see the power of God as supreme.

As mortals we are prone to regard the error which confronts us, and then to magnify it; but Jehoshaphat said, "Our eyes are upon thee" [God]. As mortals we are much inclined to lament our woes and to rehearse our troubles; but Judah marched to the watch tower led by singers and dancers, praising God. These are important footprints; indeed, there is no

## The Arts in Ancient Persia

# Theatrical News of the World

## "Hernani" and "Le Cid" in Paris Revival for the Legionnaires

Paris

**Special Correspondence**  
ON TWO recent Saturday evenings, the one immediately before and the other immediately after the American Legion convention, two of the greatest French classics of the stage were presented presumably with a view to interesting many Legionnaires by the Comédie Française.

The Comédie Française is within three years of its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary. It is probably the most classic state theater in all the world. It is possible that only one other stage in Europe makes any such attempt as it does to preserve uninterruptedly the highest dramatic traditions of the past. The other is in the State Burgtheater of Vienna, which has just celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. It was more than mere plays, therefore, which the Legionnaires witnessed on those two evenings. What the Comédie Française does one day, other theaters here repeat the next. The French spoken at the Comédie Française strikes the note on which all the voices of other stages in France are tuned.

The plays selected for the two evenings were, curiously, both with Spanish themes, written, however, some 200 years apart. The first was "Le Cid" of Pierre Corneille; the second "Hernani" of Victor Hugo. Corneille has been called the founder of French dramatic art; he extolled virtue and valiance, which, through his almost superhuman chief characters, triumphed over baser qualities in human nature. His dramatic situations were complicated. He was contemporary of Molière, whom we might equally describe as a founder—but of another branch of French dramatic art, namely, the comedy. Corneille wrote tragedies, although "Le Cid" ends happily enough for the most critical. Corneille was a contemporary of Jean Racine, whose "Phèdre" and "Athalie," for example, are typical of his style. He was clearer than Corneille in his choosing of plot and use of words. His characters were more real than those of Corneille, and human traits more human—if it may be put in this way.

Le Cid was a celebrated eleventh century Spaniard, Rodriguez Diaz de Bivar, whose exploits against the Moors earned him this title. He has been the hero of much writing, of the "Romancero espagnol," of Corneille's pen as we have seen, and even of an opera of the same name, for which Jules Massenet wrote the music. Corneille draws a Spanish Sir Galahad—"my strength is in the strength of ten because my heart is pure." There is a "lovely lady," Chimene. There is a duel. There is a king.

The extraordinary thing about this seventeenth century tragedy, in contrast to many of those written today, is that every character in the play displays noble sentiments and in him, perhaps after some effort if he were given the part of a villain, good triumphs over evil. A tragedy would

not be a tragedy without someone experiencing vicissitudes, but the Cid and Chimene survive the episodes "to live happily ever afterwards."

Victor Hugo, most illustrious French poet of the nineteenth century, head of a new romantic school, with a childhood spent in Italy and Spain, wrote in vein not vastly different at times from that of Corneille. "Hernani" it may be recalled, was a hero, a duke, stripped of his title by turn of political fortune, turned brigand, but recovering before the tale is ended, at least fit start, and a king and a very "lovely lady," Dona Sol. There is honor preferred to the saving of heads. There is chivalry in all its splendor.

True, more romantic, as "Le Cid" was more classic, but still the two plays have some traits in common of noble thoughts and deeds. The scenes as staged are lavishly colorful in both plays. The end in "Hernani" is tragic, for one of his characters is unable to stand the high pace of magnanimous chivalry set in the first four acts. But even in the tragedy there is beauty in the devot-

tion of the principal characters to what they believe is their duty.

If some of the Legionnaires saw when in Paris bought but these two dramas at the Comédie Française they would have caught a glimpse of some of the finest of French dramatic literature. They would have seen the standard which has been upheld by this central French stage for 2½ centuries. They would have observed French acting of a superior order and they would have heard the purest French spoken today. The only fault one could find with the production of the Comédie Française was that the intermission was so long and the audience was not interested in the woodenness of those playing in the crowd scenes. They should fit into the picture, instead of thoughtlessly detracting from it when on the stage.

Dejardins, known without a first name, plays older roles today at the Comédie Française, in "Le Cid" taking the part of the hero's father, and in "Hernani" that of Ruy Gomez de Silva, uncle of Dona Sol. His acting would seem to express the quintessence in dignity, culture, refinement of all that this theater means. He is truly a magnificent actor. Madeleine Roch, extremely popular and a very talented actress, played most capably the heroine, both in both plays. In "Le Cid" her Hernani plays opposite her with great feeling in the title rôle, and in "Hernani" Albert-Lambert Jr. played with much vigor, poise, and color the challenging figure of the brigand.



MME. MADELEINE ROCH AS DONA SOL  
In Victor Hugo's "Hernani," Given at the Comédie Française During the American Legion's Visit to Paris.

## "The Student Prince" Screened by Lubitsch

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Astor Theater.—"The Student Prince in Old Heidelberg," a motion picture written by Hans Kraly, titled by Marian Ainsles and Ruth Cummings, directed by Ernest Lubitsch for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Muted romance, student reveling, steely diplomacy, and antique Heidelberg have proved a potent combination for the screen, particularly under the ever-delightful direction of Ernest Lubitsch, master of courtly comedies and bedecked with the lighting measures that Sigmund Romberg contrived for the highly successful musical version of the one-time Mansfield vehicle, this new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film has jumped into remarkable popularity, carrying on the rule of capacity audiences at the Astor, where the M. G. M. forces, with "The Big Parade," have been so long installed.

It is altogether a happy occasion this presentation of the young prince who could, with just enough of the Lubitschian satire to relieve the generous sentimentality of the piece and with a cast of players of decidedly ingratiating sort. Ramon Novarro is in all respects admirably fitted to his part. He has the gentle looks and the delicately tempered emotions of just such a bearded princeling, and he knows how to respond to the liberating experiences of student comradeship and kindling romance. After a series of not-too-happy roles, Mr. Novarro gets once more into his stride as the student prince.

Perhaps Mr. Lubitsch's deft touch has had much to do with the recapturing of this young star's potentiality. The personal touch and personality of this noted German director is felt in nearly every scene. He handles the various functionaries of the court with a light-hearted cynicism, playing them pictorially with a handsome sense of pattern and address. He throws against this stiff and stolid background the warm, simple characters of the prince and his tutor, Dr. Juttnar, played so capably by Jean Hersholt, and he loses his energies on the scenes of Old Heidelberg with the merry, caroling students at work and play. Here is home territory for Mr. Lubitsch, and it is apparent from the start that he knows whereof he directs.

Norma Shearer is the Kathie of the piece, looking very lovely, and occasionally matching Mr. Novarro's ardors with her own. Miss Shearer is possibly not as happily cast as the other members of the company. She is arch and sentimental and rapturous, as called for by the script, but it is only now and again that she strikes exactly the note of naivete

## Ibsen Centenary in Oslo

OSLO, Norw. (Special Correspondence)—The National Theater in Oslo will celebrate Ibsen's centenary next March by performing a number of his plays. The present director, Bjørn Bjørnson, intends to resign his position at the expiration of 1927, and it is expected that Einar Skavlan, editor-in-chief of the Dagbladet, an Oslo Liberal newspaper, will be appointed in his place, as the board of trustees unanimously favor his candidacy.

The National Theater has signed a contract with Dr. Sigurd Ibsen, the dramatist's son, securing the right to perform "Emperor and Galilean," which will be played at the celebration with the eminent actor, Ingolf Schanche, in the leading part. This Ibsen play dates from 1873 and deals with the struggle of paganism against Christianity.

## AMUSEMENTS

### BOSTON

FINE ARTS THEATRE  
Massachusetts Avenue and Newbury Street  
A SUPERB CAST  
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SHUBERT HOLIDAY MAT. TOMW.  
Evenings at 8:15  
MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT THE  
Circus Princess  
Guy Desiré—William Danforth  
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ONE SOLID YEAR IN NEW YORK

**MOLTER**  
SONG RECITALS  
NEW YORK Friday Eve., Oct. 14  
TOWN HALL Mr. R. Cooley  
BOSTON Thur. Eve., Oct. 20  
GENERAL MANAGEMENT S. E. MacMillen  
Steinway Hall, N. Y. (Mason & Hamlin)  
Prices: Eng. 50c, 75c, 100c

## BOSTON—Motion Pictures

"Greatest Film Ever Made,"—Say  
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS  
EMIL JANNINGS  
LAURENCE HARVEY  
Sensational Russian Film  
On the same bill also:  
LYA DE PUTTI in "Manon Lescaut"  
SYMPHONY HALL TWICE DAILY  
2 days a week. Open Mat. Sat., Oct. 27  
3 days a week. Open Mat. Sat., Oct. 27  
All seats reserved. Mat. 50c, 75c, 100c  
ARTKIN OF BOSTON

## MOTION PICTURES

CECIL B. DEMILLE'S  
**KING of KINGS**  
Starring Gary Cooper  
Now Showing in  
New York City—GAZETTE Thes.  
Philadelphia—ALDINE Thes.  
Los Angeles—CHINER Thes.  
Chicago—Opening Oct. 19th GRAND Th.  
Atlanta—Opening Oct. 19th KELLOGG Th.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE  
2 WEEKS  
BEGINNING MONDAY, OCT. 17  
San Carlo  
Grand Opera  
Company

Mon. "TOSCA" Tues. "RIGOLETTO"  
Wed. "MARIA" Wed. Night  
"CAVALIERI" "PALESTRINA"  
Thurs. "MME. BUTTERFLY" Fri.  
"TRAVIATA" Sat. Mat. "HAENSEL AND GRETEL"  
Sat. Night "TROVATORE"  
2nd Week— "AIDA" "FAUST"  
"HOFFMANN" "BOHEME"  
"LUCIA" "FORZA DEL DESTINO,"  
"MME. BUTTERFLY" "CAVALIERI"  
"PAGLIACCI"

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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## SHORT SERIES GOOD FOR GAME

Fans Trying to Figure How Predictions of Close Battles Went Astray

Followers of baseball are today trying to figure out just what predictions for a closely fought World Series between the New York Americans and Pittsburgh Nationals have gone astray. Only a very few fans are congratulating themselves upon forecasting an easy victory for either club and still fewer can claim their picks were right to four decimal. However much the predictions have been upset, there is no questioning the wholesome and strengthening effect that a four-game series will have upon the professional game of baseball.

There is no doubt, however, but what the best club won. The Yankees possess a well balanced pitching staff with four veterans regular. Two of the three strong relief men proved able to start and finish two of the World Series' contests. The Yankees fielded brilliantly, as well as at any time during the regular season. They stole two bases from the Pirates to none. The catcher was fully as strong as the Pirates and their offensive functioned well all through the series.

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### Pirates Better in Last Game

The last game of the big classic found the Pirates more in form. It was traced mainly to the fact that they found the pitching of Moore more to their liking than that of Hahn, Pennock and Pflueger. But had the Pirates been in their best form all the way it is doubtful, indeed, if they could have defeated the Yankees, who unquestionably, one of the strongest teams in the history of the game. They won the World Series just as easily as they did the American League pennant. And it was done through hitting ability as much as anything else.

A number of New York's runs were unearned due to the poor fielding of the National Leaguers, but the Yankees scored enough earned runs to win at least three of the games. The Yankees got most of the "breaks," but in baseball the "breaks" are generally the result of one or the other club. Because the Yankees triumphed in such easy fashion is not exactly an excuse for saying that Pittsburgh was off-form. The American Leaguers won unearned due to the poor fielding of the National Leaguers, but the Yankees scored enough earned runs to win at least three of the games. The Yankees got most of the "breaks," but in baseball the "breaks" are generally the result of one or the other club. Because the Yankees triumphed in such easy fashion is not exactly an excuse for saying that Pittsburgh was off-form.

Those who picked Pittsburgh to win the series were counting heavily upon the National Leaguers' pitching staff which had performed so consistently in the regular season. Kremer, Meadows, Hill and Aldridge were expected to stop the Yankees, but said that the Yankees had not faced a single corps of brilliant boxmen during the season. This may have been true but the Pittsburgh pitchers had not faced an array of hitters before like the Yankees. But the way all four Pittsburgh pitchers performed the field players of the Yankees were swayed by their hitting. And, that, in a measure, is the answer for Pittsburgh.

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Dugan Does Well

Dugan played fully as strong a game at third as Tracy and Koenig, who were better. The Yankees' left side of the infield had been picked as at least 25 per cent better than the Yankees. At bat the Yankees' duo was much the stronger, again upsetting predictions. Lazzeri and Gehrig had much the better of Gehrke and Koenig, who was sent by the Yankees to St. Paul two years ago because he could not hit well enough, was the leading hitter of the series, with nine hits in 18 times at bat. Cobbs, Gehrig, Ruth, Pflueger and Koenig had 149 for the Yankees, and Lloyd Waner, Paul Waner, Barnhart, Grantham and Meadows had averages above .300 for Pittsburgh. Although the Waner brothers did well at bat, Lloyd was guilty of errors on the field, both of them errors of misinguidance during the series. They did not come fully up to expectations. The Yankees batted for .279 to Pittsburgh's .223. Both clubs hit over .300 in their regular league seasons.

Perhaps the biggest upset was the lack of stolen bases by the National Leaguers. Pittsburgh was considered speedy on the base paths and was expected to come near the record for a series. The Yankees stole two bases to none for the losers.

### Yankee Outfield Superior

In the outfield, the Yankees were superior again as a whole. Ruth led all the fielders in speed, hitting and fielding. His running catches in the outfield were fine to watch. Cobb was also brilliant. The combined hitting of the Yankee outfield for the series averaged .270 to Pittsburgh's .247. The Pittsburgh outfield did most of the hitting for the National Leaguers, making 16 of their 25 hits. Meusel dragged down the Yankees' outfield average with only two hits in 17 times at bat but he performed well in the field. Ruth's home runs proved a strong factor in favor of his outfield. Ruth's average at bat of .400 was his highest in World Series' competition.

Because the Yankees are such a powerful hitting club, the well-balanced strength of the team is quite generally overlooked. Asked how the club won the pennant and the series,

## MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE TEAMS FACE BUSY WEEK-END

Three Football Games in the Championship Campaign and Four With Outsiders Scheduled—University of Missouri vs. Washington Game Attracts Interest

### MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	Points	Won	Lost	For Against	P.C.
Missouri	2	2	1	21 12	1.000
Washington	1	0	2	18 6	.000
Penn.	1	1	0	12 7	.000
Nebraska	1	1	1	12 7	.000
Drake	0	0	0	0 0	.000
Iowa State	0	0	1	6 6	.000
Aggies	1	0	1	6 6	.000
Illinoian	0	1	0	8 13	.000
Grinnell	0	1	0	19 0	.000

Special from Missouri Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Three football games in the championship campaign and four with outsiders scheduled—University of Missouri vs. Washington Game Attracts Interest

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The catcher was fully as strong as the Pirates and their offense functioned well all through the series.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1927

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### Freedom of the Air

THE conferences now in session in Washington looking to the international regulation of radiotelegraph are expected to extend well over a month. At the present time it is planned to hold the concluding plenary session on November 16. Within this period, which should seem adequate for all purposes, it is expected to reach an agreement among the more than fifty nations represented in the attendance, which will be a guide for the regulation and control of this modern method of communication. The problem, however, is no slight one, as it involves the co-ordination of the ambitions of the numerous nations in attendance and the adequate conservation of the rights of the public in all instances. The subject had been discussed to some extent in previous negotiations. Indications of that were disclosed by the Department of State upon the eve of convening the conference in Washington on October 10. The department then announced the text of notes between the United States and France wherein it was agreed to fix the limitations of the Washington Conference to definite subjects.

Until 1914 the question of the freedom of the seas was very generally accepted as a fact, as no unusual event had occurred to test that aspect of international law. Since that time it has been found that the seas are free so long as the exercise of that freedom by any nation does not seriously interfere with the rights of other nations. Specific test cases arose between 1914 and 1918 in rapid succession, and further definitions of the term "freedom of the seas" will be forthcoming for years to come. Likewise, with the invention of the airplane and the airship, the question of the freedom of the air is being brought into question, and a conference of the nations of the world to discuss that subject has already been called for this month. But even before the airplane issue arose the question of wireless communications had presented its problems to the nations and the need of a definitive code made apparent.

In the case of both the airplane and the radio, however, the situation of the United States is peculiarly differentiated from that which exists in many of the other countries of the world. The United States recognizes private initiative, and aside from its military establishments, this country has no government-owned facilities for the transmission of messages for the public, either by telegraph, cable, telephone or radio. Such is not the case in most of the other countries, where such means of communication are owned directly by the governments concerned and operated by them. Methods of regulation adopted in certain instances, therefore, might not be readily applicable in the United States. Aside from the abstract question of governmental authority, it is generally recognized as essential that the governments should concern themselves with the protection of the public interest, to see that the public is accorded reasonable treatment, to prevent discriminations among users, to protect the secrecy of messages, and to take steps to avoid interference with private communications. Within such bounds the reasonableness of defining the "freedom of the air" in so far as communications are concerned seems well established.

### An Army of Hunters

DURING this year's open season it is estimated that well over 6,000,000 sportsmen within the confines of the United States will sally forth in pursuit of game. This huge army, duly licensed by public authority, will be outfitted with the most improved weapons—repeating rifles and pump guns, loaded with the most effective ammunition that modern chemistry has been able to produce. The quest will be for both birds and animals—wild turkey, quail, duck, geese, snipe, and many others of the feathered denizens generally included in the category of game birds. Among the animals hunted will be deer, moose, bear, elk, rabbits, foxes, raccoons, squirrels, and other fur bearers, each a lessening company.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, a recognized authority on wild life in the United States, says that of the hosts that inhabited the woods and prairies sixty years ago, but 2 per cent of game birds and animals classed as game now remain. As the game decreases, proportionately both to the increase in the number of hunters and to the effectiveness of their weapons, it takes no profound mathematician to conclude that soon the country will be as barren of game birds and fur bearers as is Italy. The lessening of forest areas also makes for the decrease in wild life, as the food supply and shelter are diminished thereby. That many varieties of animals and birds are on the verge of extinction is generally recognized. Unless measures are taken at once to protect them against the great odds they face every autumn, the heath hen, wild turkey, ruffed grouse and quail will soon follow the passenger pigeon and the Labrador duck into oblivion.

Antelope, elk, Virginia deer, moose, and grizzly bear are also confronted with the same fate. With the lessening ranks of big game, hunters now turn their attention to the smaller animals. Rabbits, hares, and squirrels, and others of the smaller folk have become more common targets for the man with the gun. A survey of the game hunted in five states during the last decade reports 40 per cent of the deer destroyed, 70 per cent of the rabbits, 90 per cent of the wild hogs, half the quail, four-fifths of the opossum, and at least half the wild turkeys. Another decade of this slaughter and field and forest will be nearly as destitute of these wild creatures as is Central Park.

An important accessory to the success of the hunter is the automobile. Not only does his motor take him quickly into the game regions, but it furnishes shelter, and its headlights "jack" deer and other game. Fascinated by the brilliant lights, oblivious of the presence of the hunter, many creatures will remain to be shot. It seems an anomaly that the wonderful progress manifested in many directions of late years should mark the disappearance of the native birds and animals. To save the re-

mainder from extermination is the present problem. The sure way, it seems, is to diminish the size of the bag allowed each hunter and to shorten the open season; and in the case of certain varieties of birds and animals to abolish the open season altogether. Only stringent measures immediately taken and rigidly enforced will save many birds and beasts from extinction.

### Again the Flying Squadron

A conference of those prominently identified with the effort to prevent political tampering with the Eighteenth Amendment and the statutes adopted to insure its observance, the decision was reached to take immediate action to defeat the election of candidates for public office in the United States who are opposed or indifferent to the law. There has been formed a new alignment of workers who will undertake to mobilize the public conscience in support of prohibition, in the meantime directing particular effort to a campaign of education among the youth of the land who have little or no actual knowledge of conditions as they existed under the licensing system so long in vogue.

There is need of just such concerted action on the part of the friends of law and order everywhere in the country. The time has come, perhaps, when a "flying squadron" should be formed, similar to that which carried the message of hope to millions of Americans in 1913 and 1914, thereby paving the way and preparing the popular thought for the realization that it was no longer necessary or expedient to temporize with the saloon. The hour demands aggressive action of this kind. Quietly, and without any glare of trumpets, the effort will again be made next year to elect to Congress and the legislatures of the several states, as well as to administrative offices in the Nation and in the states, those pledged to support legislation designed to nullify the law or to so modify it as to render it impotent and ineffective.

Courage is not lacking. Those who see the need and are preparing to meet it realize that all that is necessary is to present undisputed and proved facts to offset the vicious propaganda of the allied elements which are waging war on society, even at the risk of destroying the prosperity which has come to the people of the United States largely through the economies which have been made possible by prohibition.

### "Blocs" and Their Future

WHEN, a few years ago, the members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives coming from the agricultural regions of the United States united in promoting certain proposals for legislation in the interests of the farmers, there were vigorous protests from banking, manufacturing, commercial and other business interests against the introduction of what was termed the "farm" bloc into the National Legislature. As the demands of the farmers were developed it appeared that they were not aimed at the prosperity of any other industry, and while their wisdom might be questioned, there was no occasion for alarm over the possible danger that a well-organized "bloc" might force the enactment of legislation injurious to the manufacturing or transportation industries. Some of the measures advocated by the "farm" bloc were in fact adopted, without any marked effect upon either the prosperity of trade and manufacturing, or upon the nonprosperity of agriculture.

The farm leaders, whose demands for national legislation to remove some of the disabilities of the country's basic industry were met with assertions that their attempt to unite the farmers in support of a common aim was "un-American" in that it assailed the tradition of two-party government, will find occasion for amusement in two recent occurrences. The first of these was the meeting of delegates to a conference called by the National Association of Manufacturers, for the purpose of drafting a platform to be submitted to the national conventions of the two great political parties next year. The implication of this move by the associated manufacturers is that their interests require concerted action in support of certain legislative policies, irrespective of party lines, and that in so far as they are able they will urge that the Congress be guided by the platforms as finally decided upon.

The second event with a "bloc" import was the action of the national convention of the American Federation of Labor in declaring that organized labor would submit to both major political conventions a statement of foundation ideas relating to labor legislation that it would seek to have approved by both parties, and that a nation-wide contest would be engaged in to secure the election of senators and representatives favoring the Labor policies. From this it would appear that in addition to the farm "bloc" there may be manufacturers' and Labor "blocs" in the next Congress. What more in this same direction may be looked for can perhaps better be imagined than described.

### Significance of the Lotus Case

AN INSPECTION of the findings of the Permanent Court of International Justice in the Lotus case leaves little doubt that the decision will have significant bearings on the future development of international law. The case resulted from the collision on the high seas of the French steamship *Lotus* and the Turkish freighter *Bozkourt*, as a result of which the *Bozkourt* sank, with the drowning of eight Turkish sailors and passengers. When the *Lotus* reached Constantinople the Turks arrested M. Demons, who was in command of the vessel at the time of the collision. The French Government protested, claiming that jurisdiction lay solely with the French court, as M. Demons was a French citizen.

After a period of diplomatic tension, the two countries agreed to take the opinion of the World Court, and the Court by the casting vote of its president, Max Huber of Switzerland, decided in favor of Turkey. It held that though the author of the offense was on a French ship,

and consequently on French territory, yet the effect of his action was felt on the Turkish vessel.

Hitherto the practice of states, with regard to jurisdiction on the high seas, has not been uniform. Thus in the *Franconia* case in 1876, which was analogous in many respects to the *Lotus* case, the British courts decided that they had no jurisdiction over a German officer who was accused of responsibility for a collision in the same way as was M. Demons. Cases before the Italian and Belgian courts were decided in the opposite sense, as also were two later cases in the British courts. Henceforward, in the absence of special agreements on the subject, states adhering to the Permanent Court will presumably adapt their legislation so as to follow the *Lotus* precedent, which in effect gives concurrent jurisdiction to both countries.

### The World Poses

THE head of a London agency that does much to keep up the supply of photographic material for newspapers has been visiting America, and forecasts that the day rapidly approaches when even the most conservative journals, British and American, will fill at least half of their space with photographs. Already in England and America the press photographer fills a considerable space, irresistibly photographing people and events, but, by this wit ness, with more personal grace and *savoir faire* in England than in America. The press photographer, says he, "must be a gentleman with background and good address, capable of making favorable contacts with all kinds of people. In England we have this sort of photographer, and I think you are getting them in America now as well."

It is already matter of casual astonishment to many persons that the press manages to accumulate as many photographs as it regularly prints. For this purpose, to be sure, the world is a large place, its individual inhabitants constantly and variously up to something that it might interest other inhabitants to see them doing, and the press photographer coming in haste or already on the spot and focusing his camera.

"Everybody who has the least sensibility or imagination," wrote Macaulay some time before the camera had been invented, "derives a certain pleasure from pictures." One wonders what he would think of the successful appeal of the photographic supplements, and whether he would attribute it to sensibility and imagination or to curiosity and the love of least resistance. Something no doubt has been added to the popularity of the pictures by its being so much easier to look at pictures than to read print. A point could be claimed for the press photographer that he tends steadily to make the individual better acquainted with the world, and a point might be raised against him that this desirable result is nullified by the very variety and multiplicity of his pictures, and that superficiality rather than knowledge is encouraged. There are pictures to stir the sensibilities and imagination. There are pictures also that make humanity appear trivial and foolish. Knowing which pictures to linger over—for the Baconian dictum about reading applies as well to looking at photographs—one will grow in sympathetic understanding of his planet. The newspaper, as an institution, is all things to all men, and so is the photographic section.

It is quite believable that there will be more and more pictures, and comforting to hear the opinion of an expert in this industry that there will be more and more press photographers who are gentlemen with backgrounds.

### Editorial Notes

When the managing editor of a large American newspaper makes the statement that the greatest cause for optimism regarding the elevation of standards of journalism is found in the character of the newspapers which have been untouched by yellow tendencies, the fact carries with it a wholesome promise for the journalism of the future. The speaker was A. R. Holcombe, of the New York Herald Tribune, addressing the sixth annual New Jersey Newspaper Institute held at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J. He added:

These papers have refused to participate in the orgy of so-called human interest news, and they are more popular and influential now than ever. They are the papers which have preserved the confidence of the public in newspapers.

In the election of Ben Turner, the British textile workers' leader, as chairman of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, Great Britain has taken another step toward lasting peace in industry. Mr. Turner represents the new type of Labor man that has been forging to the fore these past years in Britain and that belongs to a school whose qualities of such is well known, and it is said that on a number of occasions when faced by a threatened deadlock in a trade dispute or harassed by a heckling member of his own union, Mr. Turner has brought out a more harmonious state of affairs by reading some text from the New Testament.

The Federal Reserve Board finds business, both wholesale and retail, to be unusually active on the constructive side, a fact which should encourage those who have been talking much about overproduction and saturation points. Abolition of the saloon removed one of the most dangerous of saturation points.

American courts are making progress toward meeting the demand of the public that avoidable delays be eliminated. John G. Sargent, Attorney-General, reports that there are 6000 fewer cases before the federal district courts than there were a year ago. Let the good work go on!

There is no chance of the Pittsburgh Rovers Soccer Club winning the United States National Challenge Cup, but in forfeiting its match because it would not play on Sunday, the team has won an even more important honor.

There is no closed season for hunting the right job for the right man.

### The Jewel City of the Moors

OVERS of antique jewelry know what added charm is lent to precious stones when they are seen in their original setting, and a somewhat similar fascination is felt by the traveler when for the first time he looks down from the steep-edged mountain road above Fez and sees its heap of dazzling white terraces nestling in a fold of the protecting hills.

In the glare of a midsummer afternoon, the bleached roofs present countless sun-reflecting surfaces, packed closely together and rising with the slope of the river bed in broken tiers. In sharp contrast to this bright mass of masonry is a surrounding fringe of verdure separates the city from the parched hills that rise sharply on either side, and shows up the crenellated battlements as they hug the twisted streets of the ancient city.

It is a scene of unforgettable beauty over which grandeur and romance combine to cast a glamorous veil, as if it were but an imaginary picture out of some book of Oriental fairy tales. We sit and linger, reluctant to leave our vantage point; and as we gaze absorbed at the view, time passes. In the sweltering heat the whole city seems to slumber the time away. But presently, little by little, the shadows grow longer and we begin to see figures appearing on the flat rooftops. They are women coming out to enjoy the cool of the evening, and soon their bright-colored silks and gossamer voices give an impression of activity and gayety.

Already the sunset is flushing the cloudless sky with a suffusion of orange and pink. And now it is tingeing the tops of the hills and throwing the lower half of the town into shadow. Below, a softly colored mist steals up over the houses, mingling with blue smoke from the potters' ovens, while out of its semitransparency emerge the slender forms of tall minarets whose heads catch the horizontal rays and glisten with mosaics.

Then, suddenly, the sun dips behind the Bou Jeloud Palace, and as the golden hues of a moment ago cool to grays and greens and blues, the minarets burst into voice: *La ilaha illa-lahu*. There is no god but God! The muezzin echoes from tower to tower, and the hushed city hearing the call responds in silent prayer. What a mighty phrase and what a liquid pouring of sound the words make as they are rolled from invisible throats and reverberate in waves across the stony hillsides!

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As we walk through the incredibly narrow, but clean, streets of Fez (if winding alleys half built over can be called streets), we watch the white-robed throng, the men mostly tall and pale-faced, the women short and wrapped in baggy clothing, so that they are recognized only by their ankles and slippers feet.

A carrier of firewood justles against a man of substance who is taking along his prayer mat piously folded under his arm, and who is bearing, too, a large key at his wrist.

to show passing friends that he has safely locked up his women folk at home. A veiled head peeps out from a sunken doorway to call some children, who look very grown-up in long burnous and hoods that hide their laughing faces.

We stop and watch the craftsmen at work on metal and wood, and in the next street are rows of tailors with little boys holding taut the strands which are being sewn into braid. A Berber from the country passes with an ass heavily loaded and drives it through an arched doorway; we follow him into a courtyard where the merchant is preparing to weigh the load in a pair of gigantic scales and shows up the crenellated battlements as they hug the twisted streets of the ancient city.

In the street again our guide shows us a hand loom where men are weaving a silk screen, talking to friends over their shoulders as they work. Everywhere are happy workers exercising different arts and crafts in a medieval atmosphere of courtesy and self-respect. Even the vendor of fruits and spices, squatting precariously on a pile of pomegranate bunches, as he holds his price against the vociferous bargaining of a buyer, acts his part with an air of such authority and judgment that one wonders why, possessed of so much eloquence and power of gesture, did not long ago take to a more pretentious profession.

Fez was founded in the ninth century by a great Sultan of the first Arab dynasty, Mulay Idris II, in whose honor stands a well-preserved mosque, roofed and towered in green-glazed tiles. The lower part of the city, known as Fez-el-Bali, dates from his time and was for many centuries a favorite resting place of amirs and philosophers. Another period of prosperity under the Beni Marin, who came of Berber stock and had acquired the best of Moslem culture in the conquered territories of Andalusia, saw the city extended in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries over what is called Fez-el-Jedid.

Here they achieved an architecture that rivals the Alhambra and some of the Persian temples as regards the interior decoration, the wood carvings, mosaics, and incised plaster. The Karawiyin mosque is the grandest of the many mosques of Fez and is said to be able to hold 25,000 faithful within its magnificent cloisters and colonades. The lavish sense of the Merinids is illustrated by the story of the Sultan Abu-Aian (fourteenth century) who, when confronted with the enormous costs of the Buanaqia mosque, declared that no expense should be grudged if it could be truly said at the end that the dome was beautiful.

Perhaps the most memorable feature of Fez, certainly its greatest delight, is its running water. The Wad Fez flows through a thousand separate channels under and through the city, visiting every corner in its twisted downward course. By the most ingenious devices the water is checked and deflected, now gleaming through unexpected gaps in the street, now sparkling in the sunlit fountains. You see it bursting out of copper spouts, overflowing from marble drinking basins, running along the gutters and then disappearing into dark watercourses where it can be heard rumbling underground. Ever cool and fresh, the ubiquitous water supplies a merry keynote to lighten all the tasks of the town.

Never surely was a river kept so busy or made to scatter its kindlings so evenly around. At the bottom of Fez-el-Bali, near the Bab-el-Jamal, these myriad rivulets meet each other again amid much chattering of waters, as if all the secrets of the city were being jabbered aloud. From there, the united stream careering down the valley, gradually takes the burden of a few groaning mill wheels before it slows its pace and with its old composure regained, carries its gentle melodies over the grassy flats of the Sebou.

### Notes From Geneva

THE last ten days in September were some compensation for the rainy summer which Switzerland, like other countries in Europe, has experienced this year. Just over the mountains Nice and the Côte d'Azur enjoyed uninterrupted sunshine—indeed had too much of it, while at Geneva and Berne it rained day after day. Dr. Nansen, who has been here, telling his great tale of polar exploration, thinks that the polar regions hold the secret of these strange meteorological changes in Europe, by which one country has too much, another too little sunshine. He does not suggest that anything can be done to equalize matters, but he does think that some day, by the study of meteorological conditions in the polar regions, it will be possible to forecast the weather for some time ahead. Perhaps this would mean that the tourist could then ring up Spitzbergen, say, and choose in April where to go in August. But this might produce complaints, for the countries for which bad weather was forecast would certainly protest that the others were receiving an unfair advertisement.

In spite of the weather a larger number of tourists than ever came to Switzerland this summer, thereby showing that they realized that a holiday in the mountains is always enjoyable. The hotel keepers have indeed no reason to complain, and although the tourist who walks about on foot with knapsack on back is now rarely to be seen, the loss of revenue from this source is more than made up by the constant stream of motorists who crowd the roads of Switzerland. To climb a pass like the Simplon or the Rhone Glacier pass is a revelation of the variety and number of automobiles which are to be seen in Switzerland. Americans may well be proud of the fact that the majority of these cars come from their factories. That is due to the special study American firms have devoted to the automobile which is best suited to climbing.

The Genevese, who did not at first take kindly to the great number of foreigners who have of late years come to the city, because it was believed that they sent up the cost of living, can hardly fail to be grateful for the fact that their city has now become one of the great diplomatic centers of the world. What other city indeed can boast of entertaining four times a year such a number of distinguished